SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
OF
SMALLHOLDER FARMING SYSTEMS IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

SIMBO
WESTERN PROVINCE

Agricultural Economics Section
Rural Services Project
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
Solomon Islands

June 1989

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Abbreviations and Units of Measure

AES	Agricultural Economics Section (RSP)
CEMA	Commodities Exporting and Marketing Authority
DCRS	Dodo Creek Research Station
LDA	Livestock Development Authority
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
PBME	Project Beneficiary Monitoring and Evaluation (RSP)
RDC	Rural Development Centre (RSP)
RSP	Rural Services Project
km	kilometre = 1,000 m
ha	hectare = 10,000 sq m
m	metre
MT	metric tonne = 1,000 kg
SI$	Solomon Islands Dollar

Acknowledgements

The present report is produced by the staff of the Agricultural Economics Section. The Section was established under the ADB/IDA/IFAD assisted Rural Services Project and is engaged in a two years socio-economic study of smallholder farming systems throughout Solomon Islands, extending from 1987 to 1989.

Many others contributed to the planning of the programme and in its implementation. The study would not have been possible without the support and patience of local people. To them we are grateful and hope that the present report will be in some way of benefit.

We would like to thank members of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, in particular the Director of the Rural Services Project and staff, and the Chief Research Officer and staff for their support throughout.

The Statistics Office of the Ministry of Finance has assisted the survey through the generous lending of equipment, canoes and outboards, and in sampling. Thanks are especially due to Richard Harris, Rural Statistician, for his interest in the survey from the outset.

Not least, thanks are extended to the Premier of Western Province, the Provincial Secretary and staff, the Principal Field Officer and members of the agricultural extension service for their support in establishing the survey. It is especially hoped that the present report will find a practical application in development works being undertaken in the Province.

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Solomon Islands

Chapter: 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Solomon Islands comprise a double chain of islands extending in a north-west south-east direction over 860km of the south-west Pacific between latitudes 5°-12°S and longitudes 155°-170°E. The islands lie directly along a major line of crustal weakness traversing the western Pacific and are the surface expressions of fault-bounded blocks and troughs originating in a zone of geologically intense activity. Warping and block movement are the most significant geomorphic processes responsible for the elevation of land to its present altitude, with marine sediments occuring on some of the highest ranges. Such processes continue spasmodically and raised reefs at various heights occur in many parts of the country, as does intense faulting. Earthquakes are frequent and often initiate land movements in ground already close to shearing point such as saturated soil at the heads of steeply incised gullies, resulting in debris slides among the high ridges[10].

1.2 Solomon Islands lies well within the geographical tropics in an oceanic area where two contrasting trade winds meet, a low-pressure belt of ascending air known as the "inter-tropical convergence zone" (ITCZ). In this zone warm and humid air masses drawn from equatorial regions meet relatively cool and dry sub-tropical air derived from the south-east. From about March to November the islands experience steady, shallow, south-easterly winds. During November and December unsettled weather is likely as the ITCZ moves south over the islands, from which follows steady north-westerly winds. March and April are again unsettled as the ITCZ returns northwards until the south-easterly trade winds become re-established. Cyclonic disturbances may be generated, particularly around December and April when the convergence of the two air streams is strongest. Weather is varied, both temporally and spatially, but is characterised by continally high average temperatures and humitity. Most land areas have a mean annual rainfall of 3,000-5,000mm with variations depending on latitude and orientation to prevailing winds. Temperatures are more uniform, at around 26°C in the lowlands, and never reach extremes which would restrict plant growth. Night time humidity exceeds 90%. This may fall to 60% on clear sunny days, or remain close to saturation point during cyclonic conditions[10].

1.3 The islands are rugged, with a predominance of ridge-valley landscapes and high relief. Undulating rolling landscapes have a limited distribution and extensive fluvial plains are uncommon. Chemical weathering is intense under conditions of continuously high temperature and moisture, however, soil depths are not generally great. Most hill areas have slopes exceeding 12-15° and commonly reach 35-55° among the mountain ridges. Continual soil wash and creep and periodic mass movements effectively keep pace with rock weathering. Only on stable flatter sites do deep profiles develop. The islands for the most part are covered in dense forest, some fire disclimax grassland in parts of Guadalcanal and Florida Islands, and land cleared or cultivated[10].

1.4 The population of Solomon Islands from the 1986 census was **285,176**, with an annual growth rate of **3.5%**. The land area of **28,370sq km** gives a low overall population density of **10** persons per sq km. Settlements are mostly along the coastal margins so that in some parts of the country population densities are high.

1.5 The population distribution of Solomon Islands is summarised in diagram 1.1 and key socio-economic data are presented in table 1.1

1.6 There is a considerable variation between land area and population among the provinces. While Western Province accounts for 33% of the national land area it contains only 19% of the population. The West is characterised by low population density compared to provinces such as Central, Malaita and Temotu. Although Temotu contains 5% of the national population it also accounts for only 3% of the national land area, and therefore has a relatively high mean population density. Land area in Solomon Islands is summarised in diagram 1.2.

Table: 1.1
SOLOMON ISLANDS KEY DATA

Province	Western	Ysabel	Central	Guadalcanal	Honiara
POPULATION					
1986 population	55,250	14,616	18,457	49,831	30,413
annual growth rate	3.0	3.2	2.9	4.3	6.8
% national population	19	5	6	17	11
peri-urban population	3,710	1,901	1,622		30,413
% peri-urban	7	13	9	38	
number of households	7,942	2,362	3,079	8,072	4,317
LAND AREA					
land area (sq km)	9,312	4,136	1,286	5,336	22
% land area	33	15	5	19	0
population density/sq km	6	4	14	9	1,382
1987 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (SI$'000)					
revenue	443	173	191	281	1,033
grants	2,556	634	623	1,247	704
current expenditure	3,504	849	750	1,431	1,561
capital expenditure	200	58	88	192	177
net revenue (negative)	(705)	(100)	(24)	(96)	(2)

Province	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Total
POPULATION				
1986 population	80,032	21,796	14,781	285,176
annual growth rate	2.7	3.6	2.8	3.5
% national population	28	8	5	100
peri-urban population	3,252	2,588	1,295	44,781
% peri-urban	4	12	9	16
number of households	12,417	3,278	2,375	43,842
LAND AREA				
land area (sq km)	4,225	3,188	865	28,370
% land area	15	11	3	100
population density/sq km	19	7	17	10
1987 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (SI$'000)				
revenue	339	485	160	3,103
grants	1,891	1,095	445	9,195
current expenditure	2,190	1,472	615	12,371
capital expenditure	331	600	0	1,646
net revenue (negative)	(291)	(492)	(10)	(1,719)

Source: Statistics Office Statistical Bulletin 15/87 "Provincial Statistics"
Populationa data revised from Statistics Office Statistical Bulletin 3/88 "Solomon Islands Population Census"

POPULATION COMPOSITION

% by province

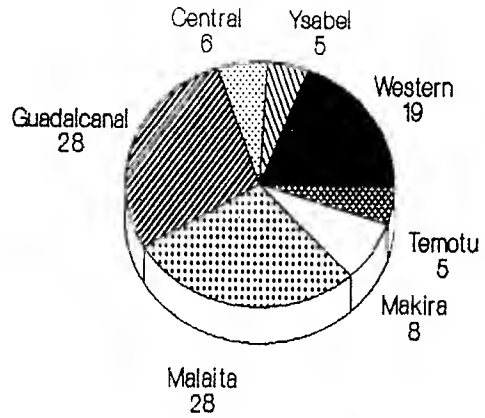


Diagram: 1.1

LAND AREA

% by province

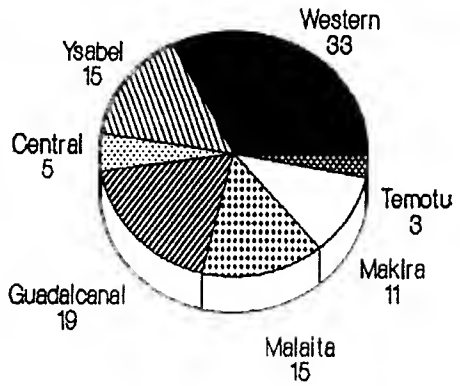


Diagram: 1.2

1.7 While a provincial comparison presents a broad indication of population densities throughout the country, differences within provinces are of significance to agricultural policy. With improvements in communications and administrative links there has been a general migration to the coastal margins where travel and marketing are easier, and where services such as schooling and health are more readily available. The highland interior tends to be sparsely populated in comparison.

1.8 While the overall population density is low, in some areas a growing population pressure is causing concern. Traditional farming systems based on forest fallow may be sustained under conditions of low pressure, but run into soil fertility and related problems when fallow periods are reduced and cropping intensified. Conversely, there are sparsely populated areas of agricultural potential where communications and services are poorly developed. The Rural Services Project is developing facilities in areas of high agricultural potential, providing marketing and transport infrastructure, agricultural and training services, and extending the coverage of adaptive research. These provide new opportunities for agricultural development.

1.9 The capacity of government to implement development programmes is to a large extent determined by funds and resources available. Diagram 1.3 summarises provincial government revenue and expenditure in 1987. Nationally there was a deficit of SI$1.7 million arising through over expenditure in all provinces. Provincial finance is characterised by a low revenue earning capacity, being nationally about one third of the level of central government grants. Revenue and grants are expended almost entirely on basic operating costs, although these remain severely constrained and under-funded. There are little or no funds for development, and investment amounted to only 12% of total expenditure in 1987.

1.10 Agriculture accounted for 42% of export earnings in 1985[11], although this has dropped from the much higher level of 87% in 1960. It is the major employment activity in the country and the source of livelihood for the majority of the population.

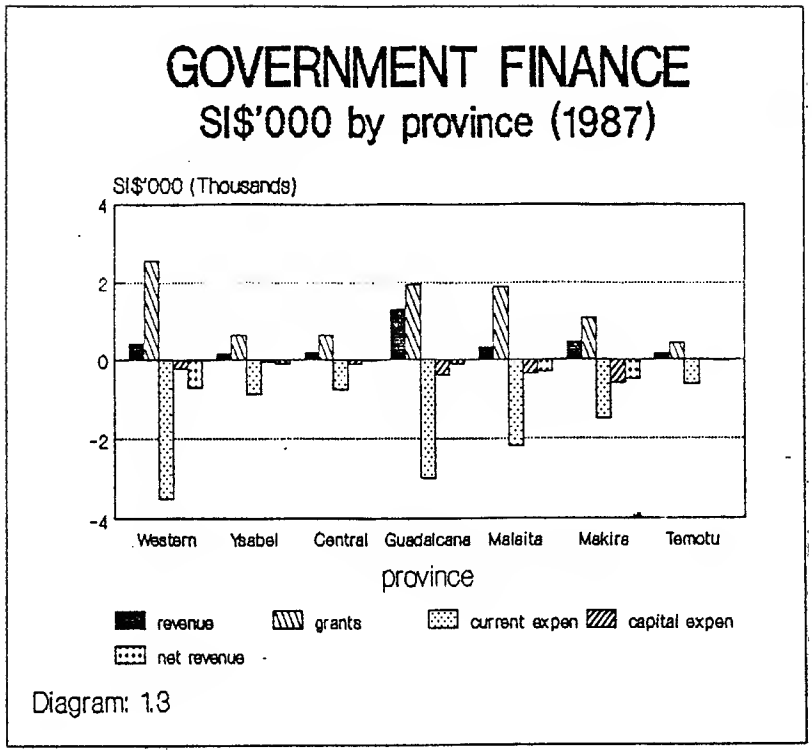


Diagram: 1.3

1.11 Despite various studies undertaken in the past, there is little hard socio-economic data on smallholder farming systems which would assist agricultural policy makers, trainers, extension workers and researchers in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities. A national sample survey of agriculture was conducted in 1974-75 [5], but these data are are no longer able to satisfy information requirements.

1.12 The Agricultural Economics Section (AES) was established under the Rural Services Project (RSP) inter alia in order to generate statistical information on smallholder production systems for the quantification of constraints to agricultural development and the devising of appropriate agricultural research programmes. The present study is part of a national survey programme to generate detailed base-line data on smallholder farming systems.

1.13 Since September 1987 AES has conducted a series of farming systems surveys in selected sites throughout the country, such as in the immediate areas of influence of Rural Development Centres or in other areas of special agricultural interest. It is intended that the findings of the survey will find application in the evaluation of development activities, and will assist in the assessment of changes taking place in Solomon Islands agriculture and the formulation of development strategies. The background and justification for the survey programme are documented in the AES Inception Report of 1987 [20]. Methodologies are described in the Agricultural Economics Field Survey Manual [21] and related documents produced by AES.

1.14 The Simbo survey was conducted at the request of Western Province, being an island of high population density for which the allocation of land for settlement and agricultural development elsewhere in the province is becoming necessary. Detailed information on the farming systems of Simbo will therefore assist in the planning of agricultural strategies. Field work was conducted from March to April 1989 in which a sample of 40 rural households was covered. Two stage systematic random sampling was guided by the Statistics Office based on equal probability of household selection. Villages were listed from the 1986 population census and selected by systematic random sampling. A pre-determined number of households within each village (or cluster of small villages) were then selected by simple random sampling. Maps of the survey area are presented in diagrams 1.4 and 1.5.

1.15 The survey is designed to investigate the structure and dynamics of smallholder crop and management systems. Of particular importance in the socio-economics of smallholder agriculture is the allocation of labour, since few cash inputs are applied and little wage labour is employed.

1.16 All cultivated areas, including cropped and cleared land, are measured by tape and compass to an error tolerance of 5%. Crop areas are computed and checked in the field by programmable calculator. Data are processed in "dBASE III Plus" databases and analysed through "SPSS/PC+". Raw output is transferred to "Lotus 123 vr 2" spreadsheets for tabulation and secondary processing. Text tables are incorporated into "Wordstar Professional r 4" and graphics are edited in "Harvard Presentation Graphics".

1.17 The Agricultural Economics Programme is sponsored under the Rural Services Project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands which is co-financed by the Government of Solomon Islands and ADB/IDA/IFAD. Data processing and the presentation of results has been made possible by the generosity of the Government of New Zealand through its Miscellaneous Technical Assistance Programme. This has overcome a primary constraint to work of this kind in the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands through the provision of computing hardware.

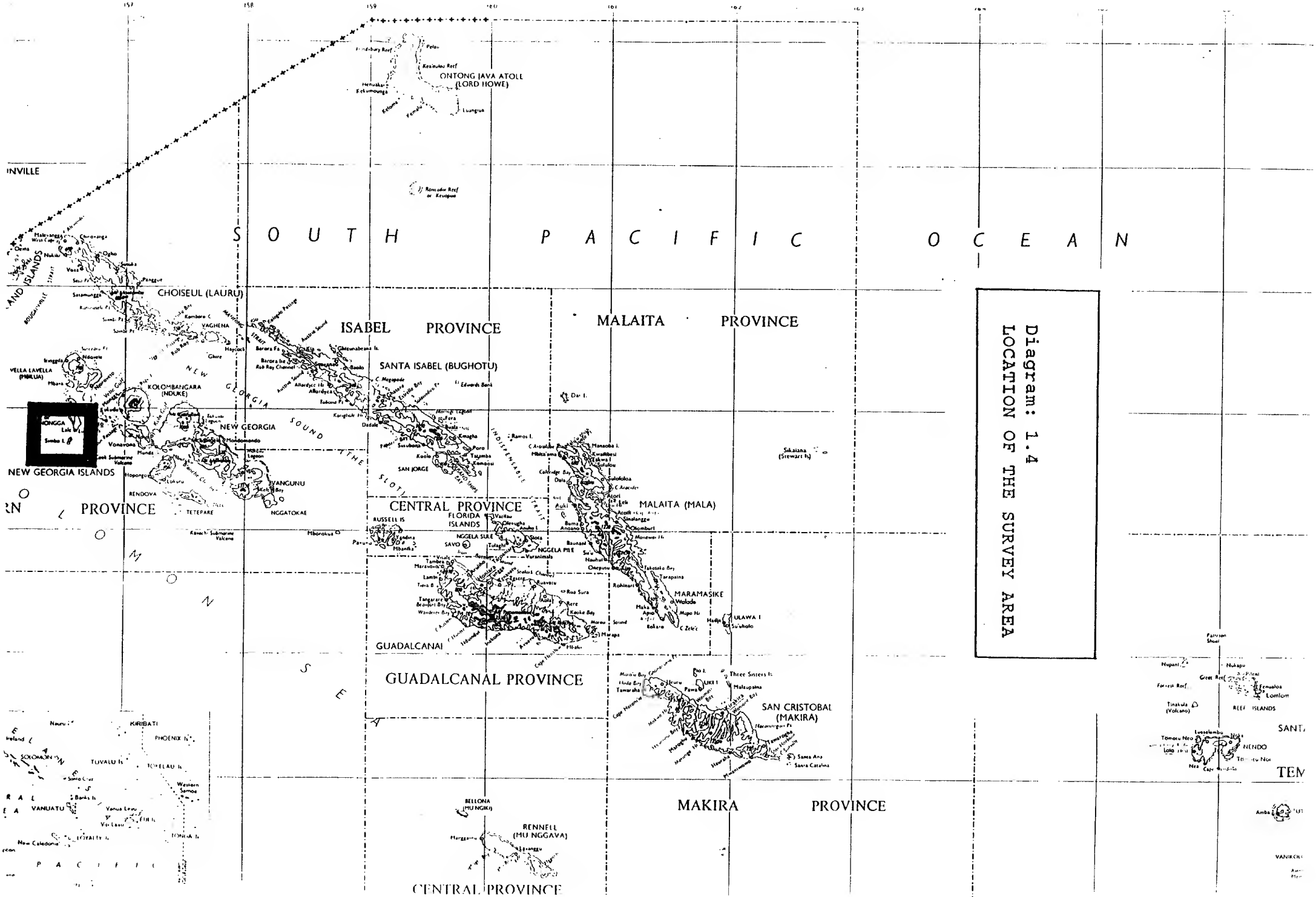
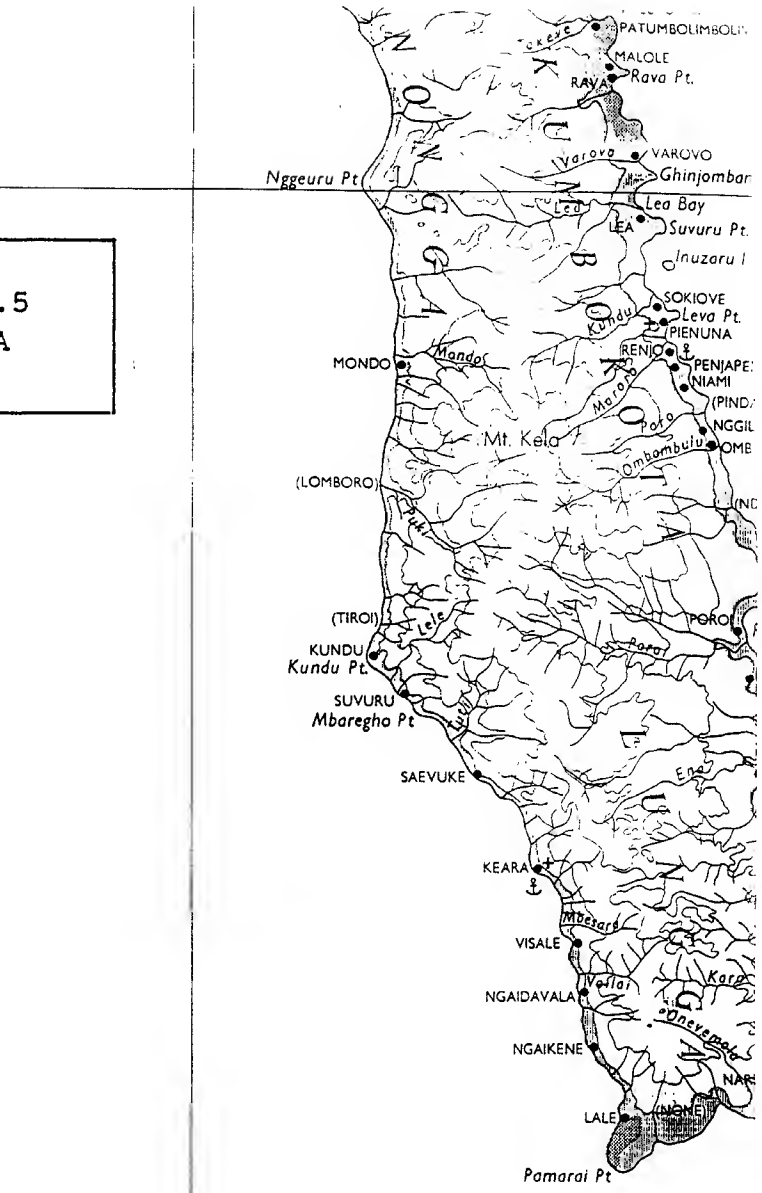
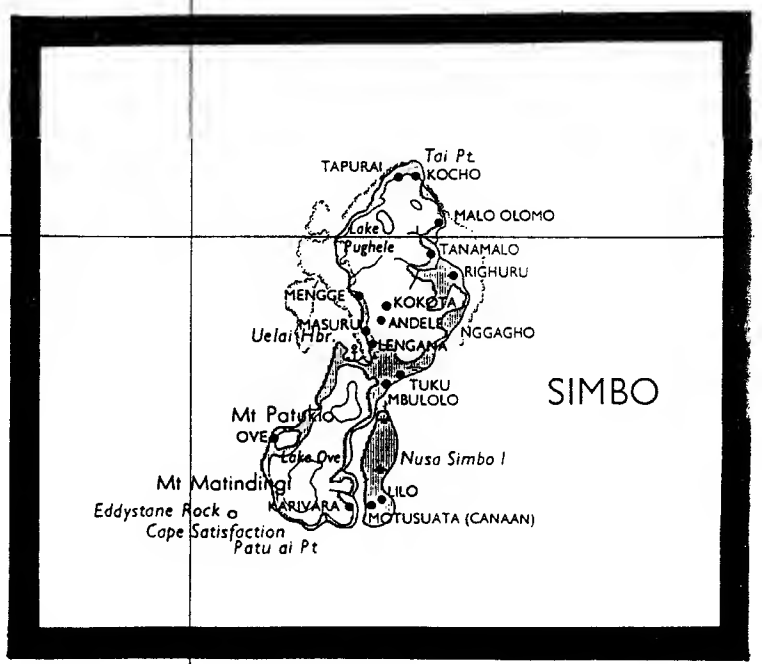


Diagram: 1.4
LOCATION OF THE SURVEY AREA
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
ONTONG JAVA ATOLL (LORD HOWE)
CHOISEUL (LAURU)
ISABEL PROVINCE
MALAITA PROVINCE
SANTA ISABEL (BUGHOTU)
NEW GEORGIA
NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS
CENTRAL PROVINCE
MALAITA (MALA)
FLORIDA ISLANDS
GUADALCANAL
GUADALCANAL PROVINCE
MARAMASIKE
ULAWA I
SAN CRISTOBAL (MAKIRA)
MAKIRA PROVINCE
BELLONA (MU NGIKI)
RENNELL (MU NGGAVA)
CENTRAL PROVINCE
KIRIBATI
TUVALU
VANUATU
PACIFIC

Diagram: 1.5
SURVEY AREA

S E A





Chapter: 2
SUMMARY AND MAIN FINDINGS

Household Composition

2.1 The mean household size in the survey area is 6.03, comprised of 3.30 males to 2.73 females, a ratio of 1:0.83 males to females.

2.2 In the sample of 40 households the available labour composition of rural households in the survey area is 52% male and 48% female, a ratio of 1.86male:1.71female out of a total of 3.57 adult equivalent labour units per household.

Income Earning Activities

2.3 Agricultural income earning activities in the survey area are predominantly the sale of copra, food crops and fishing, but there is also a high level of formal employment. 60% of sampled households earn income from copra sales and 28% earn income from food crops. 5% of households earn income from minor cash crops and 5% from livestock. 33% of households earn income from fishing.

2.4 33% of households earn income from a profession, in government service but also in a variety of other professions such as pastor, artist, and others. 13% of households have a skilled trade, including chainsaw operation, canoe building and graphic printing.

Extension and Mass Media

2.5 57% of households listen to agricultural programmes on the radio. Simple written materials may be appropriate in extension since 100% of households have at least one member with some reading and writing ability.

2.6 18% of households are visited by agricultural extension workers and 20% of farmers have attended an agricultural training course.

Livestock

2.7 There is a low level of commercialism in livestock management where the most important livestock are pigs and chickens.

2.8 28% of farmers keep pigs with a mean herd size of 2.00 among owners.

2.9 Chickens are kept by 50% of households with a mean flock size of 15.95 among owners.

Holding Size Distribution

2.10 The mean holding size in terms of area farmed is 0.899ha and the holding size distribution is only moderately skewed.

2.11 While holdings are on the whole small, there is some inequality in holding size is due to a high proportion of farmers with very small holdings without coconuts and a few relatively larger holdings which account for a substantial proportion of the cropped area. Tree crop holdings tend to be larger than non-tree cropping holdings, with a mean size of 1.349ha and represent 63% of farmers. Conversely non-tree cropping farmers have a mean holding size of 0.149ha and represent 37% of sampled farmers.

2.12 The mean food crop area among all farmers is 0.145ha and the mean tree crop area among tree cropping farmers is 1.212ha.

Labour Density

2.13 The mean labour availability is 3.56 adult equivalent labour units per farming household, resulting in a mean labour density of 3.96 labour units per hectare. There is no apparent association between labour availability and holding size but labour density per unit area falls rapidly from 25.59 labour units per hectare on holdings of less than 0.25ha in size to 1.12 labour units per hectare on holdings of 2.5 - 3ha in size. On non-tree cropping holdings the mean labour density is 22.40 labour units per hectare compared with 2.74 labour units per hectare on tree-crop holdings. Land availability, rather than labour availability, is the major limitation.

Cropping Patterns

2.14 The average holding size is 0.90ha, however, a distinction is made between farmers with tree crops and those with no tree crops. Of households with tree crops the mean holding size is 1.34ha, of which 1.21ha is under tree crops and 0.13ha is food crops. In contrast non-tree crop farmers have a mean holding size of 0.15ha under food crops. Despite the small size of holdings smallholder cropping patterns include 7 dominant crops and 31 distinct mixtures.

Coconuts and Cocoa

2.15 Maintenance standards in the survey area are reasonably high, with most plots brushed at least to shoulder height. 67% of plots are brushed to ground level, 22% are brushed to shoulder height and 11% have a ground cover of secondary bush.

2.16 In the survey the coconut variety is mainly local tall. 2% are less than eight years of age, 7% are in the age band 9-16 years, 80% are 17-40 years of age and 11% are older than 40 years. In one plot of cocoa under coconuts the age of cocoa is 6 to 25 years.

Fallow

2.17 Fallow in Solomon Islands farming systems is necessary for the maintenance of soil fertility, particularly for the replenishment of potassium in ash following burning. Shifting cultivation has other valuable characteristics, not least its phytosanitary qualities. The fallow period is an indicator of land pressure, and possible fertility and pest problems associated with intensive cultivation. On food gardens where it is known, there is a fallow period of 3.9 years, but 28% have a fallow longer than memory extending over **43%** of the food garden area. Root crops are typically grown over **2** to **4** harvests before reverting to fallow.

2.18 **74%** of all gardens have a fallow of primary or secondary forest extending over **81%** of the farmed area. Only **11%** of food gardens are cut from primary forest, representing an insignificant area. **41%** of tree gardens are cut from primary forest on **49%** of the tree crop area. Such results suggest that the area for expansion in the survey area is very limited and that cropping is becoming intensive.

2.19 In the survey there was no application of any type of input encountered.

Landform

2.20 **67%** of tree gardens representing **74%** of the tree garden area are on lowland sites, with 33% of gardens on **26%** of the tree garden area on upland sites of varying steepness. **39%** of food crop gardens representing **40%** of the food garden area are on lowland sites, while **61%** of gardens representing **60%** of the food garden area are on upland sites.

2.21 The mean slope is 4 degrees, with 77% of plots representing 74% of the cropped area on land of less than 5 degrees slope. Only 6% of gardens on 12% of the cropped area are on slopes of greater than 10 degrees. No conservation practices or alley cropping were encountered in the survey.

2.22 The mean time taken to reach gardens is .273 hours or about 16 minutes, with a maximum time of 2.10 hours. The mean time taken to reach tree crop gardens is .216 hours and the mean time taken to reach food gardens is .300 hours.

Adverse Factors Affecting Production

2.23 73% of gardens representing 69% of the cultivated area have no apparent site limitations. Poor soil and site facrors are regarded as constraints on 5% of gardens (3% of area); pests and disease are a problem on 20% of gardens (23% of area); weeds are a problem on 5% of gardens affecting 6% of the cultivated area.

Crop Yields

2.24 Production data from the farming systems survey need to be reinforced with further yield studies to be undertaken by AES in 1989 and beyond. Indicative yields derived from secondary sources are presented in chapter 14.

2.25 In the survey the following yields were obtained:

Yield data from the farming systems survey

	# obs	kg/ha
Copra	19	395
Sweet Potato	1	6,696
Yam	1	9,511
Cassava	1	26,667

Labour

2.26 68% of gardens on 64% of the farmed area have no important constraints, due to a high proportion of very small holdings and a small overall mean holding size. The dominant constraints are on tree crops, and the dominant constraints are inputs and cash and labour rather than distance of gardens from the household. A summary of constraints expressed as percentages of gardens by each crop type [and in brackets as the corresponding % area] is as follows:

limitation	<---------- garden type ----------> tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops
No limitation	56 [64]		74 [65]
Lack of labour	22 [19]		14 [18]
Lack of inputs	15 [19]		
Garden too far	11 [7]		12 [18]

2.27 Labour expenditure on the average holding is summarised in table 2.1 - presented firstly by crop (aggregating all operations) and secondly by operation (aggregating all crops).

2.28 Overall men provide 56% of labour and women provide 43%, with 1% of farm labour accounted for by hired labour. There are 500 work days per year required on an "average" holding of which 280 are provided by men, 215 by women and 5 by hired labour. The average adult man in the household spends 151 days working on the holding and the average adult woman spends 126 days.

Table: 2.1
SUMMARY OF LABOUR INPUT

	work days per year per holding				per ha	% contribution			labour cost
	men	women	paid	total	average	men	women	paid	(SI$)
i) By Crop									
Cleared Land	1			1		100			
Coconut	156	67	3	226		69	30	1	4
Grain Crops									
Banana	2	3		5	220	40	60		
Sweet Potato	117	143	2	262	999	45	55	1	2
Cassava	4	2		6	2222	67	33		
All Crops	280	215	5	500		56	43	1	6
ii) By Operation									
Land Clearance	65	31	1	97		67	32	1	1
Cultivation	25	9	1	35		71	26	3	1
Planting	61	41		102		60	40		
Tree Crops Establishment									
Tree Crops Maintenance	38	3	3	44		86	7	7	4
First Weeding	8	13		21		38	62		
Second Weeding	4	7		11		36	64		
Third Weeding	2	3		5		40	60		
Harvesting	77	108		185		42	58		
All Operations	280	215	5	500		56	43	1	6
Available labour units	1.86	1.71							
Days per unit labour	151	126	5						

2.29 Coconuts account for **45%** of the holding labour budget and sweet potato accounts for **52%**. Men and women share most operations. Of the annual labour budget of **500** days, land clearance accounts for **19%** of labour expended, cultivation accounts for **7%**, planting **20%**, establishment and maintenance **9%**, weeding or brushing **7%** and harvesting **37%**.

Cash Crop Processing

2.30 Copra manufacture requires 227 work days per annum to produce 1,126kg copra, or one work day per 5kg copra produced. 152 work days are spent on picking and shelling the nuts which account for 67% of the total production time. Firewood collection takes 14 days or 6% of the time; and drying, bagging and transport take 61 days or 27% of the time.

2.31 From an annual production of 1,126kg valued at the prevailing price of 33 cents per kilo the gross return is SI$372. Inputs costs from bags and twine amount to SI$16.32. The net income is SI$356 which, at a requirement of 227 household labour days, represents a net return to labour of SI$1.57 per household work day.

2.32 No cocoa production was undertaken by sampled farmers.

Marketing

2.33 Sale volumes and prices are generally regarded as "average" with most sales taking place locally or to Gizo. Marketing problems are generally slight. Local market prices were not available during the survey.

Chapter: 3
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

3.1 The analysis of household composition in the farming systems survey is to set production and management information in a social context and to establish labour availability. New demographic data are becoming available from the 1986 census and these provide background to survey results. Table 3.1 summarises some early results of the census[1].

Table: 3.1
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
(from the 1986 census)

Province	Western	Ysabel	Central	Guadal	Honiara	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Total
1986 population	55,250	14,616	18,457	49,831	30,413	80,032	21,796	14,781	285,176
annual growth rate	3.0	3.2	2.9	4.3	6.8	2.7	3.6	2.8	3.5
% national population	19	5	6	17	11	28	8	5	100
peri-urban population	3,710	1,901	1,622		30,413	3,252	2,588	1,295	44,781
% peri-urban	7	13	9	38		4	12	9	16
males	29,202	7,329	9,850	26,251	17,293	39,605	11,174	7,268	147,972
females	26,048	7,287	8,607	23,580	13,120	40,427	10,622	7,513	137,204
sex-ratio	112	101	114	111	132	98	105	97	108
number of households	7,942	2,362	3,079	8,072	4,317	12,417	3,278	2,375	43,842
household size	6.96	6.19	5.99	6.17	7.04	6.45	6.65	6.22	6.50
Age composition (%)									
0 - 14	46.4	48.8	45.7	46.8	39.2	50.2	50.7	49.6	47.3
15 - 29	27.2	22	26	27.2	35.7	21.7	23.3	23.3	25.8
30 - 44	13.5	13.9	14.4	14	17.1	13.2	13.1	13.3	13.9
45 - 59	8	8.5	8.2	7.3	5.8	9.1	8.2	8.5	8.1
60 +	4.9	6.7	5.7	4.6	2.1	5.7	4.6	5.5	4.9

Source: Statistics Office Statistical Bulletin 3/88

3.2 In November 1986 the population of Solomon Islands was 285,176 with an annual growth rate of 3.5%. The national mean household size was 6.5, resulting in a total of 43,842 households, of which at least 84% are rural. Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western Provinces account for 77% of the national population.

3.3 The age composition of the Solomon Islands population is young with a wide based, tapering population pyramid. The "dependency ratio" (the number of persons under 15 years and over 60 years of age per 100 persons aged 15 to 59 years) is **109**[2].

3.4 The total fertility rate is 6.4 children per woman at the end of her child bearing age. The life expectancy at birth among males is 59.9 years, and among females is 61.4 years. Male infant mortality is 40 per thousand live births compared with a female infant mortality of 36 per thousand live births[2].

3.5 In the census **40,046** persons attended school during 1986, although some disruption was caused by Cyclone Namu. Among all persons aged 5 years and over not attending school in 1986, **51%** had no education. Primary school attendance spans a wide age range, but **20%** of age group 10 to 24 never attended school.

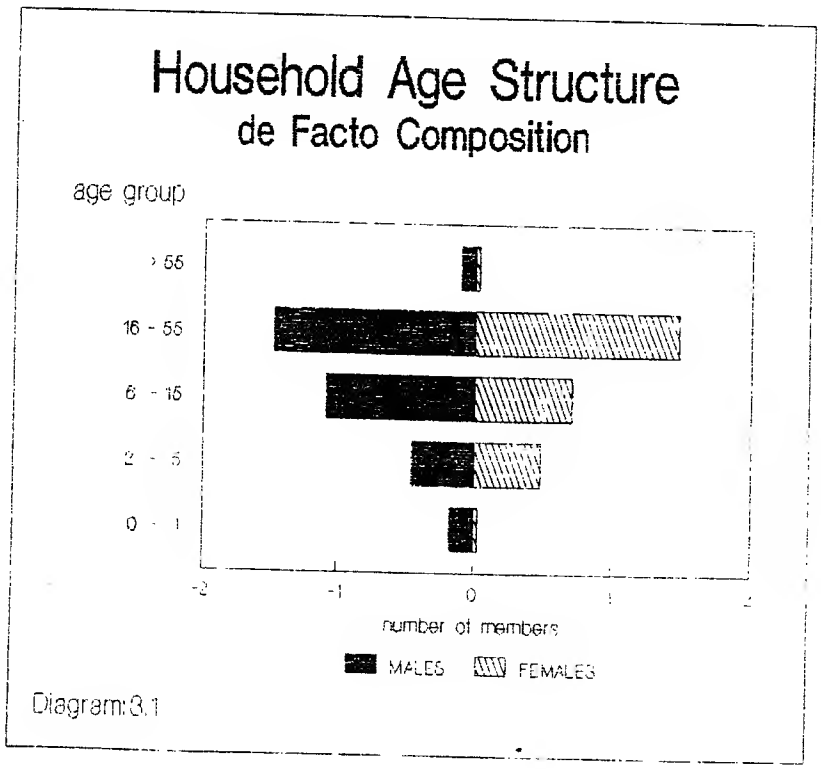
3.6 **94.2%** of the Solomon Islands population is Melanesian, 3.7% Polynesian and 2.1% other ethnic groups, but mainly Kiribati. 17% of the census population were residing in a province other than that of their birth, indicating a considerable level of internal migration. Onward movement is particularly strong from Malaita, resulting in net out-movement. This is true for provinces other than Central and Guadalcanal which experience a net in-movement. All provinces showed a net movement to Honiara.

3.7 Household composition results from the farming systems survey are summarised in table 3.2. Age categories are chosen to provide approximate conversion into "available labour units". The membership of a household often includes relatives and, less commonly, non-relatives (these are both referred to as "relatives" in the table). Both family and non-family members define the "de facto" household size which is the actual number of people residing in the household, and is illustrated in diagram 3.1. A second measure of household composition is the number of immediate family members (father, mother, sons and daughters) either living at home or living away. This is known as the "de jure" family size.

Table: 3.2
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Mean Number of Household Members:

MALE					AGE GROUP	FEMALE				
living at HOME			AWAY			living at HOME			AWAY	
Head	Family	Relative	Family			Head	Family	Relative	Family	
0.08	0.03				> 55		0.03			
0.87	0.25	0.35	0.45		16 - 55	0.03	1.30	0.15	0.23	
	1.03	0.05	0.08		6 - 15		0.68	0.03	0.05	
	0.28	0.18			2 - 5		0.40	0.08		
	0.13	0.05			0 - 1		0.03			total
Category total:	0.95	1.72	0.63	0.53		0.03	2.44	0.26	0.28	6.84
Family at home:		2.67					2.47			5.14
De Facto total:			3.30					2.73		6.03
De Jure total :				3.20					2.75	5.95



3.8 In the survey area the average family size is 5.95. With **14%** of family members living away from home, a household has on average 6.03 members, of which 5.14 are immediate family and the remainder relatives or others residing in the household. Of the family members living away **0.68** are in the economically active age group 16 - 55 and **0.13** are younger than 15 . Of **3.20** male family members **2.67** live at home, representing a net onward movement of **14%** among male family members. This is not compensated for by non-family male household members, since there are 3.30 males in the household.

3.9 Of 2.75 female family members **2.47** live at home, representing an onward movement of **10%** . This is compensated for by additional non-family female members living in the household since there are **2.73** female members of the household.

3.10 There is then a **3%** net inward movement of males and a **1%** net outward movement of females. This results in a household gender composition of **3.30** male household members to **2.73** females, a ratio of **1:0.83** males to females.

3.11 Household composition is converted into "adult equivalent labour units" in table 3.3 according to factors employed by Bathgate[18] (although there are slight differences in age classes between the two studies). An average household of **3.57** labour units is made up of **1.86** male units and **1.71** female units, a ratio of **1:0.92** male to female labour units.

Table: 3.3
HOUSEHOLD LABOUR AVAILABILITY

Mean number of members by age group:

MALES de Jure	MALES de Facto	MALES labour	AGE GROUP	FEMALES de Jure	FEMALES de Facto	FEMALES labour	TOTAL de Jure	TOTAL de Facto	TOTAL labour
0.11	0.11	0.06	> 55	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.14	0.08
1.57	1.47	1.48	16 - 55	1.56	1.48	1.48	3.13	2.95	2.96
1.11	1.08	0.32	6 - 15	0.73	0.71	0.21	1.84	1.79	0.53
0.28	0.46		2 - 5	0.40	0.48		0.68	0.94	
0.13	0.18		0 - 1	0.03	0.03		0.16	0.21	
Total 3.20	3.30	1.86		2.75	2.73	1.71	5.95	6.03	3.57

Labour availability assumes the following conversion factors:

age class	factor
> 55	0.6
16 - 55	1.0
6 - 15	0.3
0 - 5	0.0

Chapter: 4
INCOME EARNING ACTIVITIES

4.1 2.5% of rural households in the country were enumerated in the 1982 Household Income and Expenditure Survey [3] conducted by the Statistics Office of the Ministry of Finance. Virtually all rural households had food gardens. **39%** sold copra and **41%** sold garden produce, with an average monthly income from sales of SI$ **56**. A summary of income earning activities according to the 1982 survey compared with the 1986 population census is presented in table 4.1.

Table: 4.1
1982 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY: SALES

activity	% households earning income	
	1982	1986
copra	39	29
coconut	18	
cocoa	0.38	9
betel nut	1.25	17
other cash crop	12	
garden produce	41	34
cattle		2
pigs		12
poultry		10
fish	24	17
crabs, lobster		4
beche de mer		12
shells	7	
carvings	4	
hand crafts	0.38	4
canoes		3
mats, baskets		10
thatch		4
houses		5
other sales	1.13	

Source: Statistics Office Natioanl Accounts Discussion Document No 2
Statistics Office Bulletin 12/88

4.2 These figures show the importance of garden produce sales as an income earning activity, although the relative magnitude of earnings is not known. Copra is the major cash earning commodity, showing an apparent contraction in the proportion of rural sales. Cocoa sales have, in contrast, expanded.

4.3 In the 1982 survey 27% of rural households had at least one member in paid employment, from which the average monthly wage was SI$103. 16% had their own business and 39% of households had a share in a cooperative (although it is stated that this result should be treated with caution). 10% of households held a loan, with an average monthly repayment of SI$87.

4.4 On average a household spent SI$57 per month on goods and services of which 47%, or SI$27, was on food. Less frequent expenditures amounted to SI$5 per month.

4.5 Reported (cash and non-cash) income was SI$147 compared to monthly expenditures of SI$131. The average cash component of income amounted to SI$86 per month compared with expenditures of SI$74. The excess of 17% in income over expenditure was believed to be due to the underestimation of production costs rather than the true value of rural savings.

4.6 The 1986 census [2] found that 25% of the population aged 14 years and over was working for money (the week before the census enumeration), and about half of those also performed village work such as track clearing and church construction. About 80% of those not engaged in cash employment performed village work.

4.7 35% of males were engaged in cash employment compared with 13% of females. The 1982 Household Income and expenditure survey also states that "generally boys had a better chance of attending school than girls".

4.8 The rural economy is diverse, with a variety of farm and off-farm activities which contribute to household income. Results from the farming systems survey are presented in table 4.2. The table describes the proportion of households undertaking income earning activities in the survey area. Rural income and expenditure patterns are covered by other (non AES) surveys - planned or recently undertaken - and so the present survey does not investigate the relative importance of activities undertaken in terms of income earned, except in Chapter 19 on marketing.

Table: 4.2

INCOME EARNING ACTIVITIES

	(---- % households ----) by activity		
	individual	group	summary of individual activities
Households Earning Income Over the Past Year From:			
COCONUTS			
Coconuts		3	
Copra	58	60	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Coconuts and Copra	3		+
Total	60		
COCOA			
Wet beans			
Dry Beans			
Wet and Dry Beans			
Total			
OTHER CROPS			
Food Crops	28	28	++++++++++++
Other Cash Crops	5	5	++
Food and Cash Crops			
Livestock	5	5	++
Food crops and Livestock			
Cash Crops and Livestock			
Food, Cash Crops and Livesock			
Total	38		
FISHING			
Fish	28	33	++++++++++++
Shellfish		3	
Fish and shellfish	3		+
Crabs, etc		3	
Fish and Crabs	3		+
Shellfish and Crabs			
Fish, Shellfish and Crabs			
Total	33		
LOGGING/MINING			
Logging			
Sawmill			
Logging and Sawmill			
Mining			
Logging and Mining			
Sawmill and Mining			
Logging, Sawmill and Mining ..			
Total			

INCOME EARNING ACTIVITIES (continued)

	(---- % households ---- by activity individual	group	summary of individual activities
PROFESSION			
Teacher			
Government Employee	15	15	+++++++
Other Profession	18	18	++++++++
Total	33		
COOPERATIVE			
Crop Production Cooperative ..			
Marketing Cooperative	3	3	+
Crop and Marketing			
Cooperative Shop	55	55	++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Crop and Shop			
Marketing and Shop			
Crop, Marketing and Shop			
Total	58		
BUSINESS			
Private shop	10	10	+++++
Vehicle Hire	3	3	+
Shop and Vehicle			
Crafts	3	3	+
Shop and Crafts			
Vehicle and Crafts			
Shop, Vehicle and Crafts			
Total	15		
SKILLED TRADE			
Joiner/housebuilder	3	3	+
Mechanical Trade	3	3	+
Joiner and Mechanical			
Other Skilled Trade	8	8	+++
Joiner and Other			
Mechanical and Other			
Joiner, Mechanical and Other .			
Total	13		

4.9 In the table are two columns, entitled "individual" and "group". Individual activities distinguish between combinations of activities - treating for instance "food crops" (only), "livestock" (only) and both "food crops and livestock" as three distinct activities. The percentages of households for individual activities are additive, and are shown as a "total" for each set of related activities in the table.

4.10 Under group activities - all occurrences of "food crops" and all occurrences of "livestock" are summarised under the two main headings, since "livestock" and "food crops and livestock" are both livestock activities. "Group" activities represent an alternative summary for the data set, and are non additive.

4.11 To the right of table 4.2 is a histogram summary of individual activities. Diagram 4.1 provides a visual summary of grouped activities.

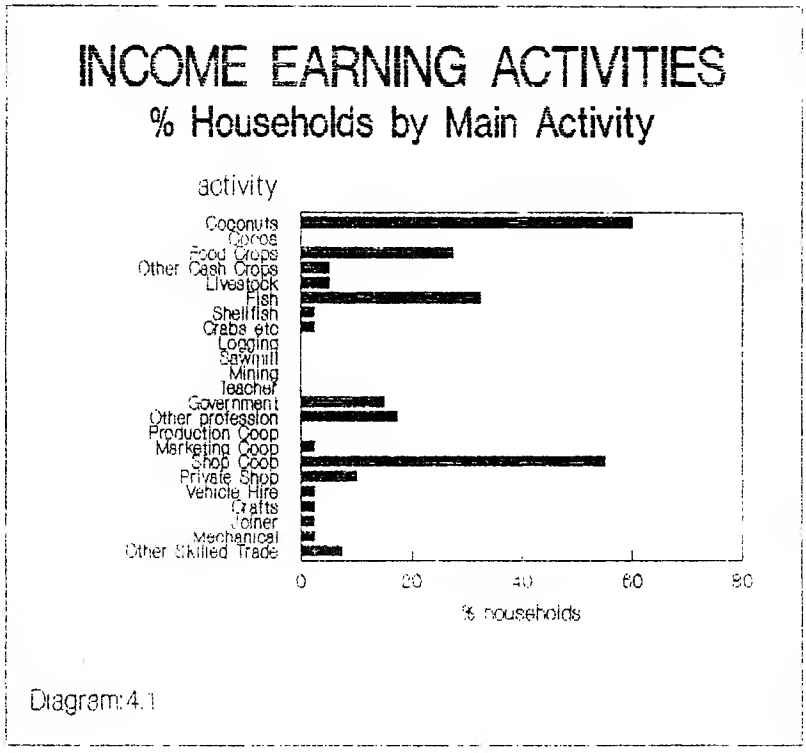


Diagram 4.1

4.12 Agricultural income earning activities in the survey area are predominantly the sale of copra, food crops and fishing, and there is a high level of formal employment. **60%** of sampled households earn income from copra sales and **28%** earn income from food crops. **5%** of households earn income from minor cash crops and **5%** from livestock. **33%** of households earn income from fishing.

4.13 **33%** of households earn income from a profession, in government service but also in a variety of other professions such as pastor, artist, and others. **13%** of households have a skilled trade, including chainsaw operation, canoe building and graphic printing.

Chapter: 5
EXTENSION AND MASS MEDIA

5.1 Table 5.1 summarises the penetration of mass media and extension in the survey area.

Table: 5.1
EXTENSION AND MASS MEDIA

	% households	summary
i) Households Listening to Agricultural Programmes on the Radio:		
Never listen	43	++++++++++
Listen weekly	8	+
" monthly	8	+
" occasionally	43	++++++++++
Total	100	
ii) Households with Members who can Read and Write:		
Not able to read or write		
Able to read		
" write		
" read and write	100	++++++++++++++++++++++++++
	100	
iii) Households Visited by (any type of) Extension Worker:		
Never been visited	75	++++++++++++++++++
Visited very occasionally	3	.
" once per year	5	+
" " " 6 months	8	+
" " " 3 months	3	.
" " " month		
" " " week		
Don't know	8	+
	100	
iv) Households in which Members have Attended Training:		
Never attended training	80	++++++++++++++++++++
Attended village meeting	3	.
" day course at training centre	5	+
" village meeting and day course		
" residential course	10	++
" village meeting and residential course	3	.
" day and residential course		
" village meeting, day and residential course		
	100	
	100	

5.2 Travel and communication are difficult in Solomon Islands, with scattered islands of low population densities. Radio offers a means of transmitting information throughout the country, albeit one-way, and in a medium which makes few demands on literacy. In the survey 53% of households listen to agricultural programmes on the radio, although mostly on an occasional basis. The communication of agricultural and other development information by radio may be extended further by word of mouth.

5.3 The second part of the table shows the proportion of households in which at least one member is able to read or write. According to these results 100% of households have at least one member with some reading and writing skills. The survey was unable to verify the level of skills or to substantiate this finding objectively, but the result suggests that simple written materials are an appropriate extension medium. In more general terms, pictural materials would be popular together with simple text and annotation.

5.4 The frequency of extension visits is investigated in the third part of the table, and is illustrated in diagram 5.1.

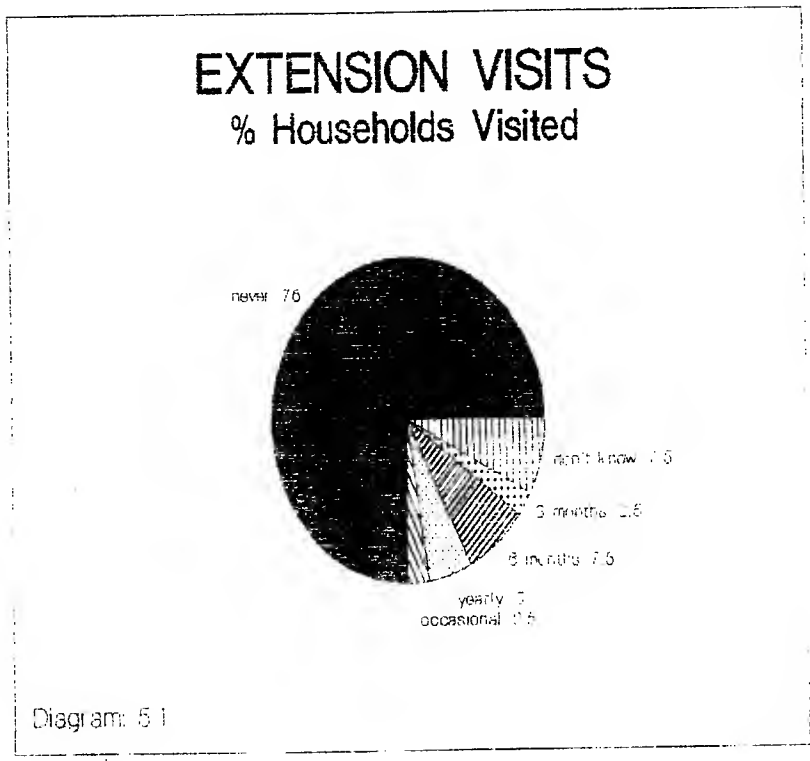


Diagram 5.1

5.5 Extension in the present study refers to any agricultural worker in government extension, research, NGOs or other organisations. **18%** of households have been visited by extension, but only infrequently, and **20%** have received some form of agricultural training.

Chapter: 6
LIVESTOCK

6.1 Livestock, particularly small stock such as pigs and chickens, are an important feature of smallholder agriculture in Solomon Islands.

6.2 The number of cattle in the 1985 census was 19,750 - a fall of 13.1% from 1984 due largely to destocking in the plantation sector. Overall the national herd was 22% below its peak of 1978, with an average annual fall of 3.4% [4].

6.3 The smallholder sector accounted for 7,612 cattle, 39% of the national herd, showing a decline of 4.1% from the 1984 census. The distribution of cattle throughout the country is shown in table 6.1.

Table: 6.1
CATTLE DISTRIBUTION IN 1985

Province	total cattle	% distribution
Western	4,841	25
Ysabel	1,110	6
Central	2,081	10
Guadalcanal	6,292	32
Malaita	3,810	19
Makira	1,462	7
Temotu	217	1
Total	19,750	100

Source: Statistics Office, 1985 Cattle Census

6.4 In the 1982 Income and Expenditure Survey [3] it was found that 37% of households owned pigs, 30% owned chickens, but only 8% owned cattle. The provincial breakdown is shown in table 6.2.

6.5 According to the 1986 Population Census [2] 2% of households earned income from cattle, 12% earned income from pigs and 10% earned income from poultry.

Table: 6.2
LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION IN 1982

Province	% households owning		
	cattle	pigs	chickens
Western	2	19	24
Ysabel	42	25	47
Central		28	7
Guadalcanal	2	63	41
Malaita	9	35	28
Makira	10	69	63
Temotu		40	4
Total	8	37	30

Source: Statistics Office, 1982 HH Income and Expenditure Survey

6.6 5% of households earned income from livestock (table 4.2) sales.

6.7 Table 6.3 summarises livestock ownership in the survey area, and is divided into three columns. The first, entitled "ownership %", specifies the percentage of households which own livestock. The middle two columns show mean stock held: firstly among livestock owning households (owners); and secondly as an average of all farmers in the survey area (both owners and non-owners). To the right of the table is a histogram summary of ownership based on the mean among all farmers.

6.8 The table is divided horizontally into three main parts. The first part specifies stock numbers kept predominantly for home use, but which may include occasional sales. The second part specifies stock numbers where livestock comprise an income earning enterprise. The third part is the overall mean of livestock ownership irrespective of type of enterprise. (Note that overall mean ownership figures are derived from the original data and may not be obtained from summation of the table entries above).

6.9 At the foot of the table is a component on novel livestock enterprises, such as bees, butterflies and crocodile farming, however, these were not encountered in the survey.

Table: 6.3
LIVESTOCK

Livestock Ownership:

	ownership %	<-- mean ownership among --> owners	all farmers	summary all farmers
i) Home Use				
Cattle				
Pigs	28	2.00	0.55	++
Goats				
Chickens	50	13.25	6.62	++++++++++++++++++++++++
Ducks				
Horses				
ii) Commercial				
Cattle				
Pigs				
Goats				
Chickens	3	70.00	1.75	+++++++
Ducks				
Horses				
iii) Total				
Cattle				
Pigs	28	2.00	0.55	++
Goats				
Chickens	53	15.95	8.38	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Ducks				
Horses				

iv) Households Earning Income	<---- % households ----> by activity individual	group
Income from:		
1. Bees or honey		
2. Butterflies		
3. Bees and Butterflies		
4. Crocodiles		
5. Bees and crocodiles		
6. Butterflies and crocodiles		
7. Bees, butterflies and crocodiles ..		

6.10 Livestock in small numbers, particularly small stock such as pigs and chickens, are a feature of smallholder agriculture in Simbo. Farmers report that they do not keep cattle and goats because of the shortage of land, but land may be made available for settlement on Kolombangara in the future.

6.11 Pigs play a less important role in the custom and life of rural households in Simbo than in many other parts of the country. The bride price is not paid in Simbo and so a major reason for keeping pigs is absent on the island. Pigs are kept mainly for special occasions such as Christmas and birthdays, and may be sold for cash - particularly to Ranongga. **28%** of sampled farmers keep pigs with a mean herd size of **2.00** among owners. Pigs are generally kept in bamboo compounds, commonly roofed, and are fed in the morning and evening on staples such as sweet potato, coconut meat and scraps.

6.12 Chickens are kept mainly for family consumption, particularly at Christmas, birthdays and funerals when they are usually eaten on the fourth day after burial. Chickens are generally allowed to free range, requiring minimal management. Chickens are kept by **50%** of sampled households with a mean flock size of 15.95 among owners.

6.13 A special feature of livestock in Simbo is the Megapod, a wild ground nesting bird which has been semi-domesticated through the staking of claims to, and protection of, nesting sites. Shelters are built over nesting sites and the soil softened so that the bird is able to dig easily. The average number of eggs which would be collected from a 40-60 sq m nesting site is about 60 to 100 eggs per fortnight.

6.14 Megapod eggs are a common and important part of the Simbo diet and are highly prized. They are also a source of income commanding a price of 20c to 30c per egg. Many eggs are consumed at church festivals and funerals, but are consumed by most families every week. The Megapod itself is strictly protected, with fines imposed on anyone killing a bird.

Chapter: 7
HOLDING SIZE DISTRIBUTION

7.1 Holding size distribution is of interest because it provides an understanding of the structure of agriculture and may help to explain constraints faced by farmers or response to services.

7.2 Table 7.1.i describes the holding size distribution of the survey area. Holdings are in general small and a high proportion of farmers have very small areas, with a mean holding size of **0.899ha**. This can be seen in diagram 7.1 which shows that inequality in the holding size distribution arises largely because a high proportion of farmers fall in the very low holding size class of 0 to 0.25ha while a small proportion of farmers account for a disproportionate part of the farmed area.

7.3 The mean describes the "average" holding size and is of interest in that it provides a value for the "middle" of the data based on the spread of values, but it may be misleading when unbalanced extreme values occur. Another measure of central tendency is the median which is the "mid-point" in the data, the value of the middle item when the data are arranged in order. In a "normal distribution" the median and the mean coincide. The median in this case is **0.767ha** which is close to the mean holding size.

7.4 An indicator of variability is the range, which is derived from extremes in the data. The minimum area is **0.061ha** and the maximum is **2.993ha**, a fairly small range of **2.932ha**.

7.5 The standard deviation is a measure of variation based on the extent to which values deviate from the mean. If the data are closely bunched the standard deviation is small, and if they are widely spread it is large. In a normal distribution 68% of values lie within 1 standard deviation on either side of the mean, and 95% within 2 standard deviations. In the survey results the mean of **0.899ha** has a standard deviation of **0.826** and a coefficient of variation of **92%** (the standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the mean).

7.6 Skewness is an index of symmetry in the data. A normal distribution is symmetrical about the mean, with a skewness coefficient of zero, whereas a skewed distribution has a longer "tail" on one side than the other. The present data have a skewness of 0.955 indicating only slightly positive skewness.

7.7 Kurtosis is the extent to which the data cluster around a central point. When this occurs the distribution appears "peaked". Positive values of kurtosis indicate that the distribution is more peaked than normal. In the present data set has a very low coefficient of kurtosis of 0.254.

7.8 The indications are that there is little inequality in holding size distribution, but a high proportion of farmers have very small holdings while a few have relatively large holdings. The holding size distribution may be viewed in standard form in diagram 7.2. The diagonal represents the holding size distribution for equality and the curve below represents the actual (cumulative) holding size distribution. The area between the diagonal and the curve is the "area of inequality". The larger the area of inequality, the more unequal the holding size distribution. This may be expressed as an index, called the "Gini coefficient", which is the area between the two lines expressed as a proportion of the area of the triangle below the diagonal. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0 (for perfect equality) to 1 (for perfect inequality). The Gini coefficient here is 0.486, indicating a fairly low degree of inequality.

Table: 7.1
HOLDING SIZE DISTRIBUTION

i) All holdings and all crops

holding size (ha)	number of holdings	mean area in class (ha)	total area in size class (ha)	⟨------- % --------⟩ holdings	area	⟨-- cumulative % --⟩ holdings	area
0 - .25	14	0.1295	1.81	35	5	35	5
.25 - .5	3	0.3045	0.91	8	3	43	8
.5 - .75	3	0.6263	1.88	8	5	50	13
.75 - 1	4	0.8749	3.50	10	10	60	23
1 - 1.25	2	1.1557	2.31	5	6	65	29
1.25 - 1.5	6	1.3139	7.88	15	22	80	51
1.5 - 1.75	1	1.7109	1.71	3	5	83	56
1.75 - 2	4	1.8568	7.43	10	21	93	76
2 - 2.5						93	76
2.5 - 3	3	2.8396	8.52	8	24	100	100
3 - 5						100	100
5 - 10						100	100
10 - highest						100	100
Total	40	0.8989	35.96	100	100		

Mean	0.899	S.E. Mean	0.131
Median	0.767	Coef. of Var %	92
Std Dev	0.826	Variance	0.683
Kurtosis	0.254	S.E. Kurtosis	0.733
Skewness	0.955	S.E. Skewness	0.374
Range	2.932	Minimum	0.061
Maximum	2.993	Sum	35.957
Gini	0.486		

Note that the main table is a frequency distribution of grouped intervals, while the statistics at the foot of the table describe the ungrouped data set.

HOLDING SIZE DISTRIBUTION

all holdings - all crops

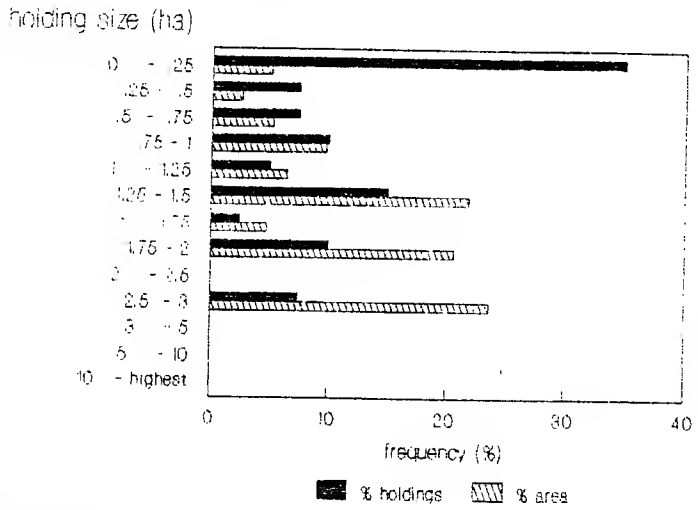


Diagram: 7.1

LORENZ CURVE

all holdings - all crops

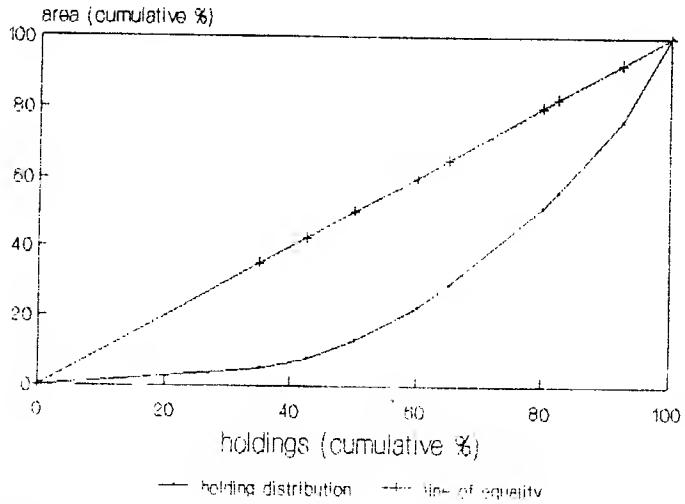


Diagram: 7.2

7.9 Table 8.1.ii shows the holding size distribution of only those farmers who have tree crops. The sample is reduced from 40 to 25, and so the stratum of farmers with tree crops represents 63% of farmers in the sample.

7.10 The mean holding size among tree cropping farmers is **1.349ha** and the median is **1.264ha**. The coefficient of skewness, kurtosis and the range remain at about the same levels as before, but as the majority of very small holdings are excluded the mean holding size is increased and the distribution is less scattered, with a coefficient of variation of **55%**.

ii) Holdings with tree crops

holding size (ha)	number of holdings	mean area in class (ha)	total area in size class (ha)	⟨------- % --------⟩ holdings	area	⟨-- cumulative % --⟩ holdings	area
0 - .25	1	0.1921	0.19	4	1	4	1
.25 - .5	1	0.3023	0.30	4	1	8	1
.5 - .75	3	0.6263	1.88	12	6	20	7
.75 - 1	4	0.8749	3.50	16	10	36	17
1 - 1.25	2	1.1557	2.31	8	7	44	24
1.25 - 1.5	6	1.3139	7.88	24	23	68	48
1.5 - 1.75	1	1.7109	1.71	4	5	72	53
1.75 - 2	4	1.8568	7.43	16	22	88	75
2 - 2.5						88	75
2.5 - 3	3	2.8396	8.52	12	25	100	100
3 - 5						100	100
5 - 10						100	100
10 - highest						100	100
Total	25	1.3490	33.72	100	100		

Mean	1.349	S.E. Mean	0.147
Median	1.264	Coef. of Var %	55
Std Dev	0.736	Variance	0.542
Kurtosis	0.341	S.E. Kurtosis	0.902
Skewness	0.754	S.E. Skewness	0.464
Range	2.801	Minimum	0.192
Maximum	2.993	Sum	33.725
Gini	0.290		

7.11 The new distribution of farmers with tree crops is illustrated in diagram 7.3, and its associated Lorenz curve in diagram 7.4. Inequalities have been slightly reduced by excluding the smaller holdings and the holding size distribution is more "normal" with a Gini coefficient of 0.290.

HOLDING SIZE DISTRIBUTION

holdings with tree crops

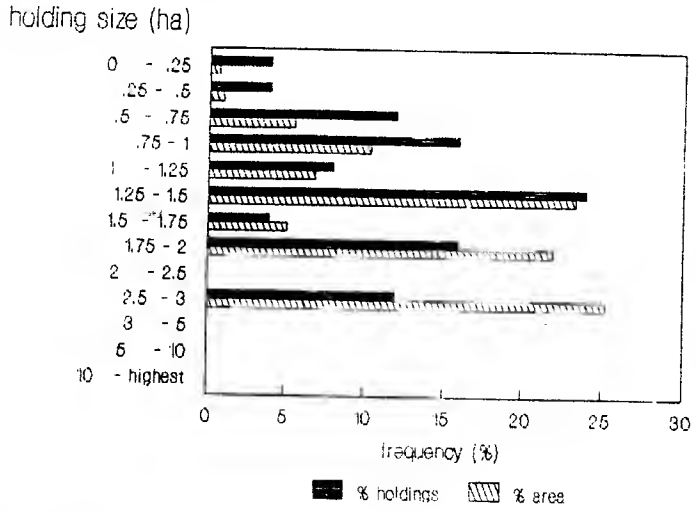


Diagram: 7.3

LORENZ CURVE

holdings with tree crops

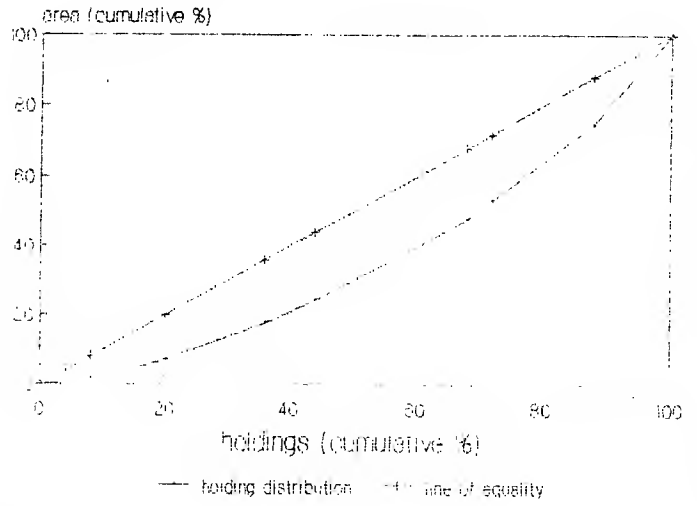


Diagram: 7.4

7.12 The corresponding stratum of farmers with no tree crops is shown in table 7.1.iii. 15 farmers, or 37% of the sample have no tree crops. The mean holding size is **0.149ha** and the median is **0.156**. The range is relatively wide because three farmers have holdings of greater than 1ha, but a high proportion of farmers again tend to have very small holdings. Skewness is low and kurtosis is slightly negative. The distribution has a coefficient of variation of **57%**.

7.13 The holding size distribution is illustrated in diagram 7.5, and its associated Lorenz curve in diagram 7.6. Inequality is very low with a Gini coefficient of **0.284**.

iii) Holdings without tree crops

holding size (ha)	number of holdings	mean area in class (ha)	total area in size class (ha)	⟨------- % --------⟩ holdings	area	⟨-- cumulative % --⟩ holdings	area
0 - .1	7	0.0745	0.52	47	23	47	23
.1 - .2	4	0.1686	0.67	27	30	73	54
.2 - .3	3	0.2380	0.71	20	32	93	86
.3 - .4	1	0.3222	0.32	7	14	100	100
.4 - .5						100	100
.5 - .6						100	100
.6 - .7						100	100
.7 - .8						100	100
.8 - .9						100	100
.9 - 1						100	100
1 - 1.5						100	100
1.5 - 2						100	100
2 - highest						100	100
Total	15	0.1488	2.23	100	100		

Mean	0.149	S.E. Mean	0.022
Median	0.156	Coef. of Var %	57
Std Dev	0.085	Variance	0.007
Kurtosis	-0.369	S.E. Kurtosis	1.121
Skewness	0.738	S.E. Skewness	0.580
Range	0.261	Minimum	0.061
Maximum	0.322	Sum	2.232
Gini	0.284		

Note the smaller size classes in this table with respect to previous tables.

HOLDING SIZE DISTRIBUTION

holdings without tree crops

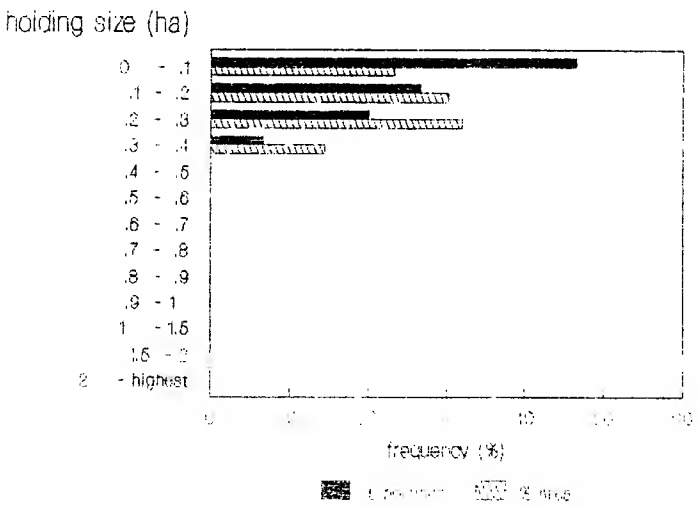


Diagram: 7.5

LORENZ CURVE

holdings without tree crops

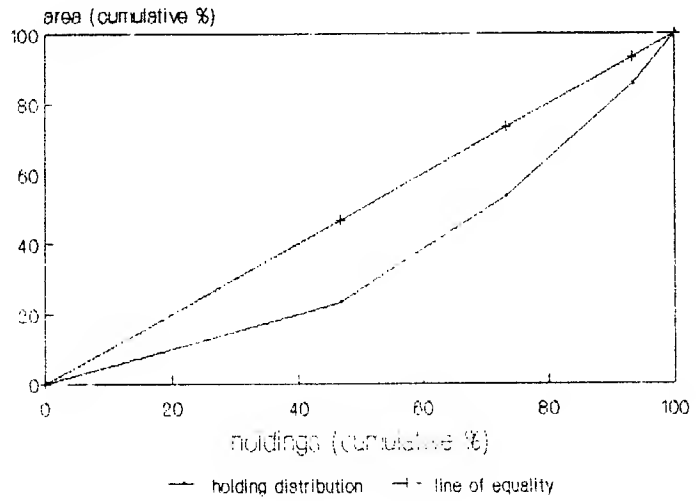


Diagram: 7.6

7.14 Table 7.1.iv describes the holding size distribution of all farmers, but excluding tree crop areas. The holding size distribution is illustrated in diagrams 7.7 and 7.8. These results are similar to those for non-tree crop farmers, indicating that subsistence cropping is similar among all farmers with a mean area of **0.145ha.**

iv) All holdings - total area excluding tree crops

holding size (ha)	number of holdings	mean area in class (ha)	total area in size class (ha)	⟨------- % --------⟩ holdings	area	⟨-- cumulative % --⟩ holdings	area
0 - .1	16	0.0792	1.27	41	22	41	22
.1 - .2	14	0.1474	2.06	36	37	77	59
.2 - .3	7	0.2392	1.67	18	30	95	89
.3 - .4	2	0.3211	0.64	5	11	100	100
.4 - .5						100	100
.5 - .6						100	100
.6 - .7						100	100
.7 - .8						100	100
.8 - .9						100	100
.9 - 1						100	100
1 - 1.5						100	100
1.5 - 2						100	100
2 - highest						100	100
Total	39	0.1448	5.65	100	100		

Mean	0.145	S.E. Mean	0.012
Median	0.122	Coef. of Var %	52
Std Dev	0.075	Variance	0.006
Kurtosis	-0.005	S.E. Kurtosis	0.741
Skewness	0.921	S.E. Skewness	0.378
Range	0.261	Minimum	0.061
Maximum	0.322	Sum	5.647
Gini	0.254		

HOLDING SIZE DISTRIBUTION

all holdings excluding tree crops

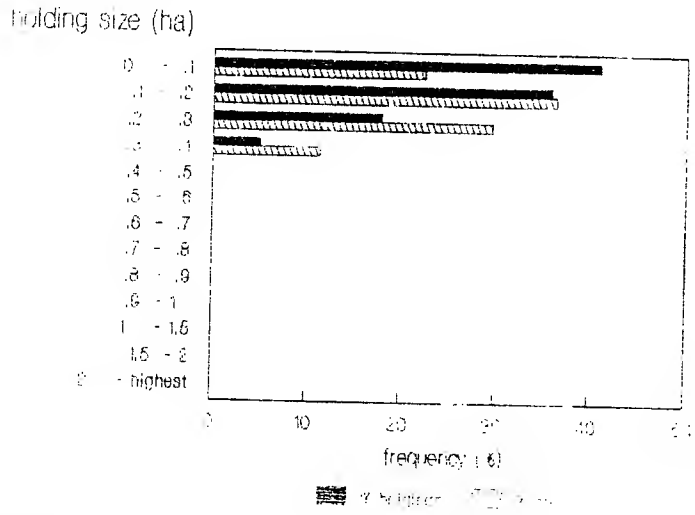


Diagram 7.7

LORENZ CURVE

all holdings excluding tree crops

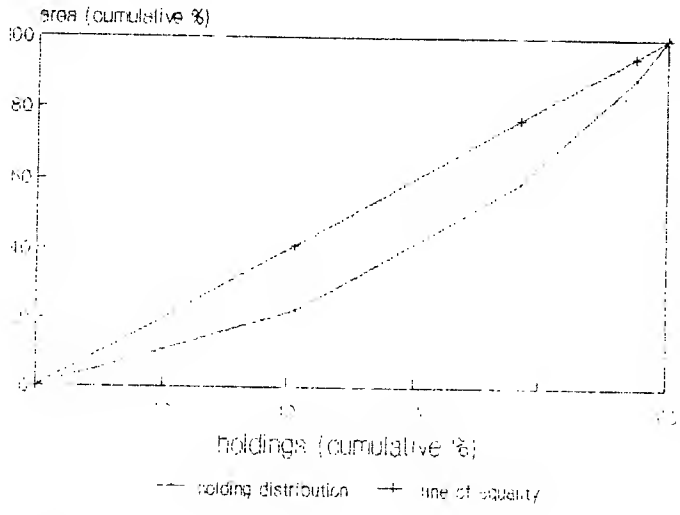


Diagram 7.8

7.15 Table 7.1.v describes the size distribution of tree crop areas, illustrated in diagrams 7.9 and 7.10.

v) All holdings - total area of tree crops only

holding size (ha)	number of holdings	mean area in class (ha)	total area in size class (ha)	(------- % --------) holdings	area	(-- cumulative % --) holdings	area
0 - .25	2	0.1583	0.32	8	1	8	1
.25 - .5	1	0.3600	0.36	4	1	12	2
.5 - .75	4	0.6153	2.46	16	8	28	10
.75 - 1	4	0.8933	3.57	16	12	44	22
1 - 1.25	6	1.1844	7.11	24	23	68	46
1.25 - 1.5						68	46
1.5 - 1.75	4	1.6492	6.60	16	22	84	67
1.75 - 2	1	1.7884	1.79	4	6	88	73
2 - 2.5	1	2.5000	2.50	4	8	92	82
2.5 - 3	2	2.8031	5.61	8	18	100	100
3 - 5						100	100
5 - 10						100	100
10 - highest						100	100
Total	25	1.2124	30.31	100	100		

Mean	1.212	S.E. Mean	0.145
Median	1.169	Coef. of Var %	60
Std Dev	0.727	Variance	0.529
Kurtosis	0.326	S.E. Kurtosis	0.902
Skewness	0.787	S.E. Skewness	0.464
Range	2.751	Minimum	0.084
Maximum	2.835	Sum	30.309
Gini	0.319		

7.16 Indicators of variability are low indicating that variability in holding size is largely accounted for by differences in holding size between tree cropping and non-tree cropping farmers.

HOLDING SIZE DISTRIBUTION

all holdings - tree crops only

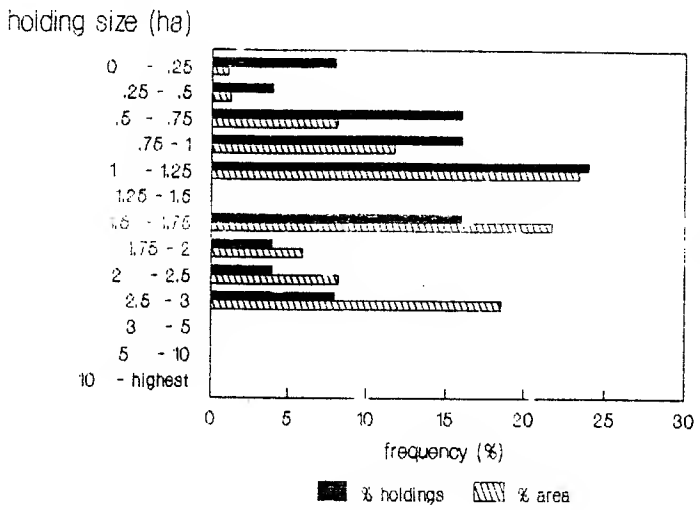


Diagram: 7.9

LORENZ CURVE

all holdings - tree crops only

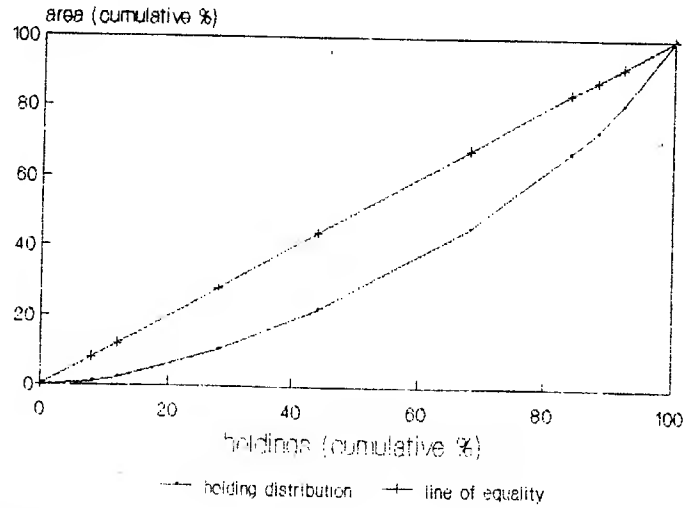


Diagram: 7.10

Chapter: 8
LABOUR DENSITY

8.1 According to Bathgate[18] "increments in the population of a household do not result in an expansion in the garden area. Instead, the garden area holds constant and ... the actual area per consumption and labour unit decreases ... Although there is a variation ... the average household ... tends to clear a fairly similar amount of land for gardens and plant a similar area of root crops". Bathgate postulates that there is no relationship between household size and food garden area. Larger family sizes are not then associated with larger holdings, and he attributes this to a tendency among subsistence producers to cultivate in excess of household requirements as insurance against crop failure.

8.2 In the present survey the area of food crops is found to be relatively constant in comparison to a variabile tree crop area. Table 8.1 shows the relationship between holding size and labour availability.

Table: 8.1
LABOUR DENSITY - ALL HOLDINGS

holding size class (ha)	units of labour	mean holding area (ha)	labour density (labour/ha)	number of observations
all holdings	3.56	0.90	3.96	40
< .25	3.31	0.13	25.59	14
.25 - .5	5.73	0.30	18.83	3
.5 - .75	3.40	0.63	5.43	3
.75 - 1	3.48	0.87	3.97	4
1 - 1.25	4.70	1.16	4.07	2
1.25 - 1.5	2.78	1.31	2.12	6
1.5 - 1.75	5.90	1.71	3.45	1
1.75 - 2	3.28	1.86	1.76	4
2 - 2.5				
2.5 - 3	3.17	2.84	1.12	3
3 - 5				
5 - 10				
> 10				

8.3 There is no apparent relationship between holding size and available labour. Results are in agreement with Bathgate's findings since labour density falls rapidly from 25.59 adult units per hectare for the smallest holding class (less than 0.25ha) to 1.12 units in the largest (2.5-3ha) class. Small holdings then have a very high labour density while the larger holdings have a moderately low labour density, as seen in diagram 8.1.

8.4 Labour densities are high on small holdings and with a mean of 3.96 labour units per hectare, labour is unlikely to be seriously limiting.

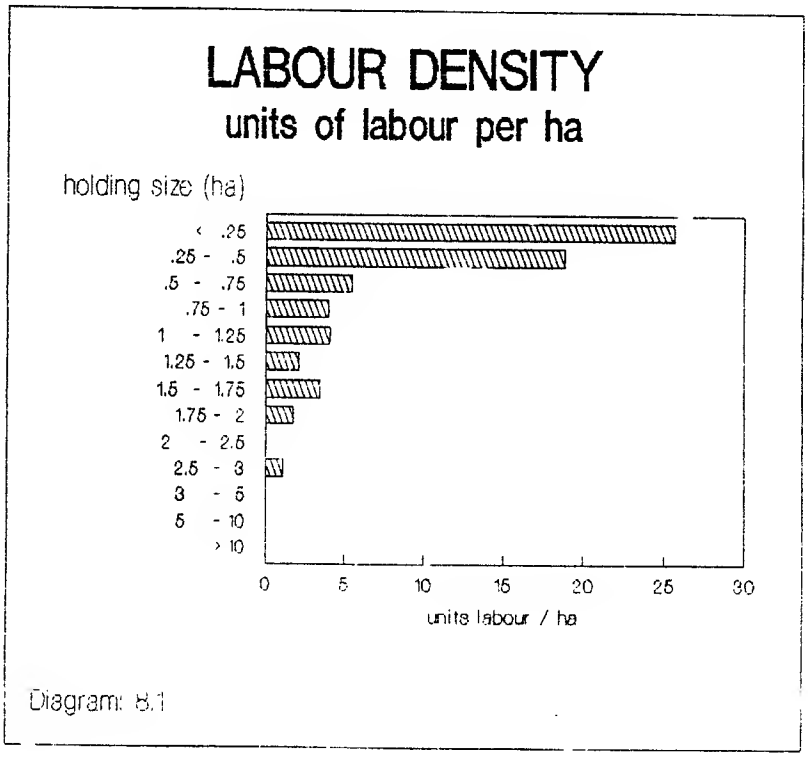


Diagram: 8.1

8.5 Holdings without tree crops are shown in table 8.2.

Table: 8.2
LABOUR DENSITY - NON-TREE CROP HOLDINGS

holding size class (ha)	units of labour	mean holding area (ha)	labour density (labour/ha)	number of observations
all holdings	3.33	0.15	22.40	15
< .25	3.39	0.12	27.23	13
.25 - .5	2.95	0.31	9.65	2
.5 - .75				
.75 - 1				
1 - 1.25				
1.25 - 1.5				
1.5 - 1.75				
1.75 - 2				
2 - 2.5				
2.5 - 3				
3 - 5				
5 - 10				
> 10				

8.6 The range of holding size is much smaller and the mean labour density is 22.4 labour units per hectare. The largest holdings of up to 0.5ha in size have a labour availability of 9.65 units per hectare. All holdings then have a very high labour density.

8.7 Holdings with tree crops are shown in table 8.3.

Table: 8.3
LABOUR DENSITY - TREE CROP HOLDINGS

holding size class (ha)	units of labour	mean holding area (ha)	labour density (labour/ha)	number of observations
all holdings	3.69	1.35	2.74	25
< .25	2.30	0.19	11.97	1
.25 - .5	11.30	0.30	37.38	1
.5 - .75	3.40	0.63	5.43	3
.75 - 1	3.48	0.87	3.97	4
1 - 1.25	4.70	1.16	4.07	2
1.25 - 1.5	2.78	1.31	2.12	6
1.5 - 1.75	5.90	1.71	3.45	1
1.75 - 2	3.28	1.86	1.76	4
2 - 2.5				
2.5 - 3	3.17	2.89	1.09	3
3 - 5				
5 - 10				
> 10				

8.8 There is again little or no apparent relationship between holding size and labour availability. The mean labour density is 2.74 units per hectare, falling off from 11.97 units per hectare on the smaller holdings to 1.09 units per hectare on the holding of 2.5 to 3ha in size.

8.9 Holdings are small and the availability of land is more likely to be a constraint to agricultural development than labour availability. This may be compensated to some extent by, or related to, the high level of formal employment in the area.

Chapter: 9
CROPPING PATTERNS

9.1 A "holding" is taken here to be the total area cultivated by a household. It includes all crops growing and land cleared, but does not include fallow which the family may have rights to cultivate.

9.2 A holding is divided into one or more "gardens", which are contiguous blocks of land growing similar crops. Only broad distinctions are made among crop types in gardens.

9.3 A garden may be subdivided into "plots" which are blocks within each garden growing a different crop mix, under different management, or planted at different times. Within plots detailed crop mixtures are recorded.

9.4 Table 9.1 describes cropping patterns at the garden level, maintaining the distinction between farmers with tree crop gardens and those without. A tree crop garden is taken to be a garden in which one or more plots have coconut or cocoa as the dominant crop.

9.5 Tree crop farmers have a mean holding size of **1.34ha**, of which **1.21ha** is tree crops and **0.13ha** food crops. In contrast, non-tree crop farmers have a mean holding size of **0.15ha**.

9.6 Tree cropping farmers tend to have more complex holdings, with an average of **2.40** gardens and **4.16** plots compared with **1.67** gardens and 3.07 plots among non-tree crop farmers.

9.7 Table 9.2 describes cropping patterns in more detail. This is derived from the aggregation of plot information in which complex mixtures are summarised by the dominant crop.

9.8 7 major crop mixture classes are listed in table 9.2, predominantly coconuts and root crops.

Table: 9.1
CROP COMPOSITION

i) All holdings

crop category	mean area in holding (ha)	mean no gardens per holding	mean no plots per holding	mean no plots per garden	summary of crop area
cleared land		0.03	0.03	1.00	
tree crops	0.76	0.68	0.70	1.03	+++++++
short term cash crops					
food crops	0.14	1.43	3.03	2.12	+
total	0.90	2.14	3.76	1.76	

number of observations = 40

ii) Holdings with tree crops

crop category	mean area in holding (ha)	mean no gardens per holding	mean no plots per holding	mean no plots per garden	summary of crop area
cleared land		0.04	0.04	1.00	
tree crops	1.21	1.08	1.12	1.04	++++++++++++
short term cash crops					
food crops	0.13	1.28	3.00	2.34	+
total	1.34	2.40	4.16	1.73	

number of observations = 25

iii) Holdings without tree crops

crop category	mean area in holding (ha)	mean no gardens per holding	mean no plots per holding	mean no plots per garden	summary of crop area
cleared land					
tree crops					
short term cash crops					
food crops	0.15	1.67	3.07	1.84	+
total	0.15	1.67	3.07	1.84	

number of observations = 15

Table: 9.2
CROPPING PATTERNS

	main crop in mixture	all farmers		farmers with no tree crops		farmers with tree crops	
		area (ha)	%	area (ha)	%	area (ha)	%
a	Cleared Land	0.007	1	0.007	5	0.006	0
b	Coconut	0.727	81			1.164	86
c	Cocoa						
z	Coconut and Cocoa	0.030	3			0.048	4
d	Pasture						
e	Grain Crops	0.000	0			0.000	0
f	Beans						
g	Cabbage						
h	Vegetables						
i	Spices						
j	Fruit Crops						
k	Fruit trees						
l	Banana	0.002	0	0.004	3		
m	Citrus trees						
n	Nut trees						
o	Sugar cane						
p	Food/building tree						
q	Tobacco						
r	Sweet Potato	0.127	14	0.133	90	0.123	9
s	Taro						
t	Yam	0.001	0			0.001	0
u	Pana						
v	Cassava	0.006	1	0.004	3	0.006	0
w	Other root crop						
	Total mean area (ha)	0.899		0.149		1.349	
	Number of households	40		15		25	

9.9 The dominant crops are coconuts and root crops. Cropping patterns are illustrated in diagrams 9.1 to 9.3.

9.10 Table 9.2 is still a simplification of cropping patterns found in the field. Table 9.3 describes in more detail the crop mixtures grown by farmers. This no longer applies to a "model" holding but, in aggregate, detailed cropping patterns may be used to determine proportional areas under crop mixtures. Mixtures are listed hierarchically to the left of the table according to the relative dominance of each crop in the mixture. The three main crops are listed by name and any further crops are referred to by code letters. The column of "mean plot area" records the mean area of plots measured in the field according to the number of observations shown in the next column to the right. The column on the far right is the proportional area by crop mixture.

9.11 Crop mixtures are unusual since they lack the complexity of smallholder farming systems in other parts, with only 31 distinct mixtures recorded. Small areas of vegetable and short term cash crops are typically scattered among food gardens.

9.12 Table 9.4 summarises tree cropping. The table is in two parts, first showing the average number of trees and second the number of observations on which they are based. Each table is subdivided horizontally into cultivated garden and fallow, and vertically by garden type.

9.13 The averages in the top table are based on all plots (not only the plots in which trees are grown). In the far right column of the lower table is listed the number of observations for which trees are too numerous to count. These are excluded from the averages in the upper table.

CROPPING PATTERNS

all farmers

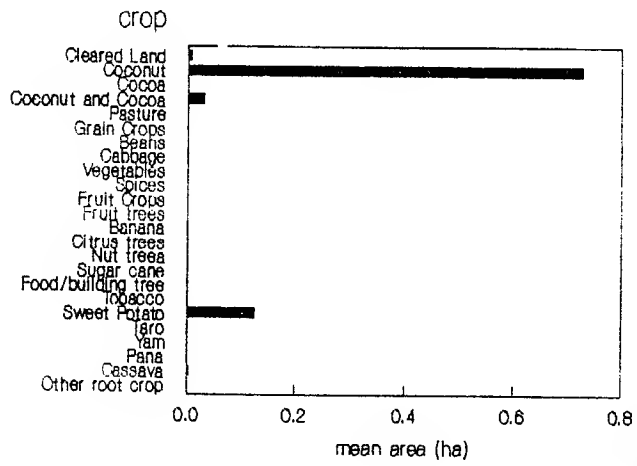


Diagram: 9.1

CROPPING PATTERNS

farmers with no tree crops

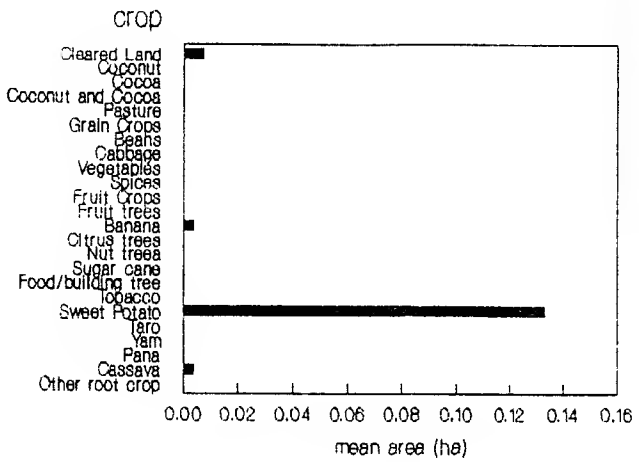


Diagram: 9.2

CROPPING PATTERNS

farmers with tree crops

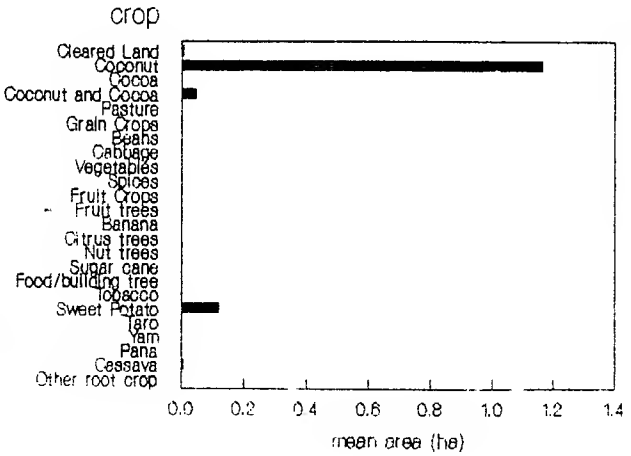


Diagram: 9.3

Table: 9.3
DETAILED CROPPING PATTERNS

crop code	main crop in mixture — crop name: first	second	third	minor mixture code	mean plot area (ha)	number of plots	% plots	% area
TOTAL					0.0293	150	100	100
a	Cleared land				0.0335	8	5	0.745
b	Coconuts				1.0992	26	17	79.48
		Cocoa			1.2145	1	1	3.377
		Nut trees	Fruit trees		0.5140	1	1	1.429
e	Grain crops	Vegetable			0.0065	1	1	0.018
1	Banana				0.0553	1	1	0.153
r	Sweet potato				0.0380	39	26	4.123
		Grain crops	Sugar cane		0.0198	1	1	0.055
		Cabbage			0.0473	32	21	4.210
			Vegetable	o	0.0267	1	1	0.074
			Nut trees		0.0546	1	1	0.151
		Cabbage	Sugar cane		0.1003	3	2	0.836
				t	0.0858	1	1	0.238
			Cassava		0.0448	2	1	0.249
		Banana	Cabbage		0.0624	2	1	0.346
		Sugar cane			0.0275	2	1	0.152
		Yam			0.0669	1	1	0.186
			Cabbage		0.0356	1	1	0.099
		Pana	Cabbage	v	0.0303	1	1	0.084
		Cassava			0.0255	4	3	0.283
			Cabbage		0.1024	5	3	1.423
				j	0.0849	1	1	0.236
				o	0.0310	1	1	0.086
			Banana	g	0.0858	1	1	0.238
				k	0.2186	1	1	0.607
			Sugar cane		0.1078	1	1	0.299
				g	0.0467	1	1	0.129

CROPPING PATTERNS (continued)

crop code	main crop in mixture — crop name — first	second	third	minor mixture code	mean plot area (ha)	number of plots	% plots	% area
t	Yam				0.0175	1	1	0.048
v	Cassava				0.0181	5	3	0.251
		Garin crops			0.0302	1	1	0.083
		Cabbage			0.0361	2	1	0.200
		Sweet potato	Pana	go	0.0317	1	1	0.088

Crop Key:

a Cleared land
b Coconut
c Cocoa
d Pasture
e Grain crops
f Beans
g Cabbage
h Vegetable
i Spices
j Fruit crops
k Fruit trees
l Banana
m Citrus trees
n Nut trees
o Sugar cane
p Food/building tree
q Tobacco
r Sweet potato
s Taro
t Yam
u Pana
v Cassava
w Other root crop

Table: 9.4
TREE CROPS IN GARDENS

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
	⟨---------- average number of trees per garden ----------⟩				
i) In cultivated gardens:					
fruit trees		1.04		0.04	0.35
citrus		0.07		0.05	0.06
nut trees		1.31		0.55	0.78
sweet banana				0.07	0.40
cooking banana		0.19		1.21	0.87
ii) In fallow of gardens:					
fruit trees		0.30		0.02	0.11
citrus		0.11		0.02	0.05
nut trees		0.85		0.46	0.57
sweet banana				0.86	0.58
cooking banana		0.19		1.89	1.33

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	many but "unknown"
	⟨---------- number of observations ----------⟩				
i) In cultivated gardens:					
fruit trees	1	27		57	
citrus	1	27		57	
nut trees	1	26		56	2
sweet banana	1	27		56	1
cooking banana	1	27		56	1
ii) In fallow of gardens:					
fruit trees	1	27		57	
citrus	1	27		57	
nut trees	1	26		57	1
sweet banana	1	27		57	
cooking banana	1	27		57	

9.14 Bananas, particularly for cooking, nut trees and to a lesser extent fruit trees are crops of importance.

Chapter: 10
COCONUT AND COCOA

10.1 Coconut and cocoa have been studied in some detail before, both in the 1974-75 Sample Survey of Agriculture[5] and in the 1985 Coconut Survey[6]. Only comparative data are therefore included in the present survey.

10.2 Copra exports from Solomon Islands started in the late 19th century, rising from 1,220 **MT** in 1895 to 23,000 **MT** in the '20s and '30s. Following disruption during the second world war production did not achieve pre-war levels again until the 1960s. Copra production has continued to rise since, exceeding 40,000 **MT** in 1984 and 1985. Following cyclone Namu copra production fell by about 20 to 25%, but showed some recovery in 1987/88.

10.3 The structure of the copra economy has varied considerably since the start of trading. Initially a smallholder crop, the plantation sector came to dominate production from 1915 onwards. Since the 1970s smallholder production has been growing by about **4.5%** annually and smallholder copra production now accounts for around **70%** of the total[8].

10.4 The area under smallholder coconuts has expanded considerably over the past 15 years, in part due to a subsidy scheme operating from 1968 to 1978 which was designed to encourage the rehabilitation, planting and replanting of coconut palms. Consequently the age structure of smallholder palms is young, with almost half the palms planted since 1970 and nearly **90%** planted since the war[8].

10.5 The total number of coconut palms in Solomon Islands is estimated to be around **9 million**, covering an area of approximately **60,000 hectares**. Table 10.1 shows the provincial breakdown of copra production, in which Western, Guadalcanal, Malaita and Central Provinces account for about **80%** of production.

10.6 The mean national copra yield is 0.72 MT per hectare according to the 1985 Coconut Survey[7]. The 1974-75 Sample Survey of Agriculture found that the average number of coconuts per palm was 36 (30 in the 1985 Coconut Survey) and assumes an average whole nut weight of **1.2kgs** with **190gm** dried copra equivalent per nut. Disciplined plantings were found to yield **40%** more per tree than customary plantings, but only **7%** more per unit area because of the greater density of customary planted trees. This result was was questioned in the 1985 Survey.

Table: 10.1
COPRA AREA AND PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE (1984)

Province	(-- area --) (ha)	%	(-- production --) (MT)	%	yield (MT/ha)	number of palms
Western	14,454	25	13,816	32	0.96	2,093,795
Ysabel	5,230	9	2,969	7	0.57	817,555
Central	7,909	13	9,073	21	1.15	1,287,680
Guadalcanal	12,758	22	7,324	17	0.57	1,824,790
Malaita	11,890	20	5,575	13	0.47	1,980,595
Makira	3,555	6	2,662	6	0.75	540,810
Temotu	3,032	5	1,167	3	0.38	494,420
Total	58,918	100	42,586	100	0.72	9,039,645

Source: Statistics Office, Solomon Islands (1986), Statistical Bulletin 18/86

10.7 The yield from well maintained plantations was found to be higher than from poorly maintained plantations, but the 1985 Coconut Survey attributed this to more intensive harvesting rather than the productivity of palms[5].

10.8 In the 1985 Coconut Survey soil type was classified into three broad categories. **41%** of plots lay on sand or coral; **47%** on black alluvial soils; and **21%** on red clay. It was concluded that the reason for low yields is often area specific but soil nutrient deficiency, notably potassium, is an important factor. Despite this, and high copra prices at the time, the 1974-75 survey found that "fertilizer is only applied when provided under some sort of subsidy scheme" and that "smallholder farmers will not buy fertilizer to use on their own plots. There is generally a lack of understanding of the use of fertilizer by farmers, and in many cases a reluctance to use it even when it is provided at a subsidised price"[5].

10.9 Other important factors identified in the 1985 Coconut Survey as affecting production were pests and disease. Over half the plots sampled in the 1985 suffered from Leaf Spot, which may refer to the symptoms of pest infestation or nutrient deficiency. One quarter of plots showed some evidence of White Thread, but it was felt that neither problem significantly affected output. About 40 ot 50 percent of plots were felt to be disease free[7].

10.10 Amblypelta cocophaga appeared to be a significant pest in parts of Western province, the Floridas, Guadalcanal and Malaita. 38% of households reported premature nutfall which is linked to Amblypelta in certain localities. Brontispa spp was also evident, and minor pests included rhinoceros beetle (Scapanes australis), rats, cockatoos, flying foxes and others[7].

10.11 The coconut survey of 1985 found that the average spacing of 7.5metres for palms was not significantly different between triangular and square planted plots. On customary plantings there was a wide variation in planting density, but the majority of plots were similar to disciplined plantings[7].

10.12 The 1974-75 sample survey of agriculture found that more than half of all immature palms were well maintained. Among bearing trees more than 60% of disciplined plantings were well maintained compared to 47% of customary planted palms[5]. The 1985 coconut survey found lower management standards, and that even with 30% of farmers hiring workers to assist with maintenance only 39% of plots were well brushed. 47% revealed weed growth to shoulder height, and 13% of plots were totally neglected[7]. The relationship between levels of maintenance, yield and soil conditions was not established in the 1985 survey.

10.13 Table 10.2 presents additional results from the present study. 27 plots of coconuts in pure stand are recorded, with 1 plot of coconut and cocoa.

10.14 Maintenance standards in the survey area are reasonably high, with most plots brushed at least to shoulder height. 67% of plots are brushed to ground level, 22% are brushed to shoulder height and 11% have a ground cover of secondary bush. Maintenance levels are illustrated in diagram 10.1.

Table: 10.2
COCONUTS AND COCOA

	% plots		
	coconut	cocoa	coconut + cocoa
i) Intercropping:			
Pure stand	100		
Intercropping with:			
Coconut + cocoa			100
Short term cash crops			
Food crops			
Livestock			
Total %	100		100
Number of observations (plots)	27		1
ii) Maintenance:			
Undercropped			
Brushed to ground level	67		
Brushed to shoulder height	22		100
Secondary bush	11		
Burnt			
Total %	100		100
Number of plots	27		1
iii) Coconut variety composition			
Tall	96		100
Rennel	4		
Dwarf			
Other			
Total %	100		100
Number of plots	27		1
iv) Coconut age composition			
< 8 years	2		
9 - 16 years	7		
17 - 40 years	80		100
> 40 years	11		
senescent			
Total %	100		100
Number of plots	27		1

v) Cocoa age composition

< 3 years	
3 - 5 years	
6 - 25 years	100
> 25 years	
Total %	100
Number of plots	1

vi) Cocoa shade

coconuts	100
planted shade	
natural shade	
planted and natural	
Total %	100
Number of plots	1

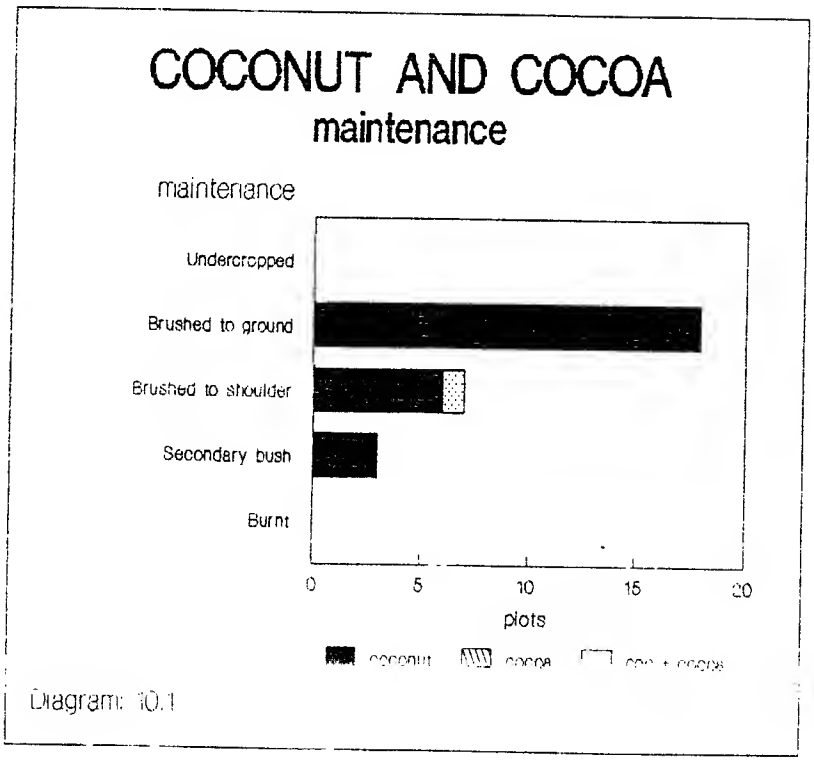


Diagram: 10.1

10.15 In the survey the coconut variety is mainly local tall. 2% are less than eight years of age, 7% are in the age band 9-16 years, 80% are 17-40 years of age and 11% are older than 40 years.

10.16 In one plot of cocoa under coconuts the age of cocoa is 6 to 25 years.

Chapter: 11
FALLOW

11.1 Throughout Solomon Islands almost all gardens are cultivated according to a form of shifting cultivation with bush fallow. In the 1974-75 Sample Survey of Agriculture it was found that, where population density or land tenure problems have restricted the availability of suitable land, the length of fallow may be reduced from the optimum 7 to 20 years to as little as one or two years. In such areas soil fertility is diminished through over frequent cropping[5].

11.2 Solomon Islands soils generally have a low to very low potassium status. The geology of the country is composed in the main of rocks which are low in potassium bearing minerals, and potassium is readily leached under conditions of continuously high rainfall and rugged topography. Fallow is essential for the restoration of potassium fertility: "Under traditional shifting cultivation the depletion of potassium by crops is gradually reversed over a period of 3-15 years or more by a combination of mineral weathering and root systems incorporating potash in the nutrient cycle". Although burning leads to an erratic distribution of potassium in the topsoil, "the burning of vegetative trash is beneficial and it has been shown that topsoil potassium is increased by as much as 100% on average after burning, all of this increase being held by the exchange complex"[9].

11.3 Research on Malaita has shown that the average tuber yield of sweet potato is **9.3t/ha** on sites of more than 10 years of fallow, falling off rapidly to **6.0t/ha** on land of 5 - 9 years of fallow; **4.8t/ha** on land of 0 - 4 years of fallow; and **3.5t/ha** on successively cropped land. A residual yield of 2 - 6t/ha "seems to represent the rate of release of potassium from slowly available reserves in soil and weathering parent material within rooting depth". Large amounts of fertiliser are required to restore yields. A supply of 112kg/ha K is only marginally beneficial and inadequate to replenish the rate of potassium removal by the crop. 200 to 300kg/ha K is said to be required to restore yields to levels commensurate with long fallow periods[9].

11.4 Phosphorus varies widely in its total and available forms, but Solomon Islands soils generally have low levels in the subsoil and medium levels of total phosphorus in the topsoil. Most soils used for agriculture have satisfactory levels of phosphorus but as land pressure increases deficiencies may become more widespread. Humus in the topsoil is accompanied by an increase in phosphorus, mainly in organic form, which may become readily available [9].

11.5 Soil total nitrogen levels are generally adequate, with C:N ratios in the range 7-13 signifying the ready availability of nitrogen. Topsoil nitrogen is dependent on land use and in particular the length of fallow since there is a build-up of topsoil nitrogen under secondary regrowth. Sulphur is similarly associated with organic matter, and is higher under forest than under burned grassland [9].

11.6 There is a close relationship between pH and organic matter. The lower the pH the greater the surface organic matter and the higher the subsoil organic carbon content. Difficulties associated with low pH such as aluminium toxicity are only likely to be widespread in the New Georgia group and possibly Ysabel. Alkaline soils are fairly widespread and are associated with reef limestone. The chief problem induced by alkaline calcareous soils is lime induced chlorosis of foliage which results from deficiencies of iron, manganese, zinc and copper [9].

11.7 In addition there is a close relationship between soil depth and soil fertility. "All stable sites tend to favour an accumulation of maximum weathered material due to minimal losses by surface erosion. Thus there arises the paradox that on stable hill sites and terraces the soils tend to be deepest but least fertile, while on adjacent steep slopes the soils are relatively unweathered, and hence fertile, but shallow" [9].

11.8 The shifting system of smallholder agriculture in Solomon Islands is suited to the environment and prevailing management where land pressure is low. Soil fertility is restored during fallow periods, and small isolated areas of mixed cropping are not conducive to pest build-up. Burning of surface vegetative trash not only releases a flush of nutrients, of which the most important is potassium, but is also a useful phytosanitary measure which destroys weed seeds, some insects and undesirable pathogens [9].

11.9 An analysis of fallow therefore tells much about the dynamics of smallholder agriculture, and likely pressures on farming systems. Hansell and Wall[10] state that "there is little doubt that the major factor influencing the decision to abandon the garden is the decline in crop productivity but the exact causes of the decline are not fully understood". The greatest decline in production is between the first and second crops, rather than between the second and subsequent crops. They estimate that despite reduced yields there is still a good return from a low input of labour and conclude that reduced yields alone is insufficient reason for the abandonment of a garden. An important consideration may be the build-up of soil-borne plant diseases causing the rotting of corms or tubers, insect attack and weed infestation[10].

11.10 In the 1974-75 Sample Survey of Agriculture[5] it was stated that, while in overall terms Solomon Islands cannot be said to be suffering from land pressure, it may occur in some areas. Table 11.1 shows the distribution of garden land by the length of the bush fallow in 1975.

Table: 11.1
LENGTH OF BUSH FALLOW (1975)

length of bush fallow (years)	Western	Ysabel Central Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira Temotu	Solomon Islands
		% observations			
< 2	23	6	17	16	14
2 - 4	20	5	33	14	18
5 - 7	4	11	25	12	15
8 - 10	10	10	8	15	10
> 10	13	20	3	14	13
never previously cultivated	29	48	15	29	32
Mean length fallow (years)	5.6	9.2	4.5	6.7	6.4

Source: Statistics Office (1978), 1974-75 Agricultural Statistics Survey

11.11 Table 11.2, also from the 1974-75 survey, shows the distribution of garden land by length of cultivation.

Table: 11.2
LENGTH OF CULTIVATION (1975)

length of cultivation (months)	Western	Ysabel Central Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira Temotu	Solomon Islands
		% observations			
< 4	20	45	11	19	27
4 - 6	62	31	36	22	37
7 - 9	12	13	25	33	19
10 - 12	5	8	14	18	10
> 12	2	4	14	8	7
Mean cultivation (months)	5.1	4.7	7.6	7.2	6.0

Source: Statistics Office (1978), 1974-75 Agricultural Statistics Survey

11.12 In 1975 it was found that 32% of gardens in Solomon islands had never been previously cultivated, and that the average length of bush fallow of cultivated gardens was 6.4 years. Only 7% of gardens were generally cultivated for more than 12 months before reverting to fallow, and the average length of cultivation of food gardens was 6 months.

11.13 Table 11.3 summarises cropping intensity in the survey area. The crop period is shown in the first column, which is the time from planting to harvest for the named crop.

Table: 11.3
CROPPING INTENSITY

crop type		harvest to harvest (months)	number of crops in sequence	number of cases (obs)
all crops		4.6	3.3	144
cleared land	a	4.7	1.3	3
coconut	b	3.8	1.5	26
coconut + cocoa	z	2.0	1.0	1
grain crops	e	7.0	3.0	1
banana	l	8.0	2.0	1
sweet potato	r	4.5	3.9	102
yam	t	7.0	3.0	1
cassava	v	7.2	4.1	9

11.14 The second column describes the number of times an area is cropped in sequence before reverting to fallow. This introduces complexity since the crop type may, and commonly does, change within the sequence. The table therefore shows different stages in the cropping sequence. The dominant root crop is sweet potato with 102 observations, while yam and cassava have 10 observations.

11.15 Table 11.4 describes the fallow period, however, this has little meaning for tree crops since the interpretation of fallow varies with the age of the tree crop and previous cropping history. For food crops the fallow period relies on the knowledge of the respondent. Often it is found that long fallow periods are beyond the memory of operators and these are referred to as "cases longer than memory". **44%** of gardens have such long fallows. Where the fallow period is known on food gardens there are 3.9 years of fallow between cropping.

Table: 11.4
FALLOW PERIOD (years)

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
mean years of fallow	1			3.9	3.3
standard deviation (years)				4.6	4.4
number of cases (gardens)	1	6		41	48
cases longer than memory					37
total cases (gardens)					85

11.16 Fallow periods cover a range of soil and site conditions, and are themselves variable. Table 11.5 shows that 28% of fallow periods on food gardens are longer than memory, extending over 43% of the food garden area.

Table: 11.5
FALLOW RANGE

i) Fallow Range by number of observations (gardens)

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
no fallow		6		10	16
1 year	1			5	6
2 years				2	2
3 years				10	10
4 years				4	4
5 years				7	7
6 - 10 years				3	3
11 - 20 years					
21 - 50 years					
beyond memory ("long time")		21		16	37
total by crop type		27		57	85

ii) Fallow Range by % cultivated area

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
no fallow		17		3	19
1 year					
2 years					
3 years				3	3
4 years					
5 years					
6 - 10 years				3	3
11 - 20 years					
21 - 50 years					
beyond memory ("long time")		69		6	75
total by crop type		86		14	100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

11.17 The type of fallow in the survey area is shown in table 11.6.

Table: 11.6
FALLOW TYPE

i) Fallow type by number of observations (gardens)

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
primary forest		11		6	17
secondary forest	1	10		35	46
dense thicket				6	6
open scrub grassland				1	1
grassland					
plantation trees/planted		3			3
continuous cropping		3		9	12
total by crop type	1	27		57	85

ii) Fallow type by % cultivated area

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
primary forest		42			42
secondary forest		28		11	39
dense thicket					
open scrub grassland					
grassland					
plantation trees/planted		8			8
continuous cropping		8		3	11
total by crop type		86		14	100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

11.18 **74%** of all gardens have a fallow of primary or secondary forest extending over **81%** of the farmed area.

11.19 **11%** of the food gardens are cut from primary forest, representing an insignificant area. **41%** of tree gardens are cut from primary forest on **49%** of the tree crop area. Such results suggest that the area for expansion in the survey area is limited and that cropping is becoming intensive.

11.20 Table 11.7 summarises the application of agricultural inputs for the control of pests and maintenance of soil fertility. In the survey no application of any type of input was encountered. In one case a leguminous cover crop was planted under coconut.

Table: 11.7
MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

i) Inputs by frequency of use (gardens)

crop type		row planting	fert-iliser	pest-icide	compost	ash	other	frequency of plots
all crops		24					1	150
cleared land	a							8
coconut	b	23					1	27
coconut + cocoa	z	1						1
grain crops	e							1
banana	l							1
sweet potato	r							102
yam	t							1
cassava	v							9

Note: "Other" input is the leguminous vine cover crop Pueraria phaseoloides

ii) Inputs by % area applied

crop type	row planting	fert-iliser	pest-icide	compost	ash	other
all crops	74					3
cleared land						
coconut	71					3
coconut + cocoa	3					
grain crops						
banana						
sweet potato						
yam						
cassava						

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Chapter: 12
LANDFORM

12.1 Simbo is characterised by a broad, low-lying plains over extensive areas, with abruptly rising hills in the interior.

12.2 Landforms are broadly subdivided into "lowland" and "upland" where "upland" simply means above the coastal plain or coastal terrace, but does not imply high elevation. Table 12.1 shows the distribution of cultivated land in the survey by landform. The first part of the table records the number of observations (gardens) which is expressed in area terms in the second part of the table.

12.3 **67%** of tree gardens representing **74%** of the tree garden area are on lowland sites, with **33%** of gardens on **26%** of the tree garden area on upland sites of varying steepness. **39%** of food crop gardens representing **40%** of the food garden area are on lowland sites, while **61%** of gardens representing **60%** of the food garden area are on upland sites.

Table: 12.1
LANDFORM

i) Landform by number of observations (gardens)

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
i) Lowland					
beach		1			1
lowland plain		12		14	26
depression (poor drainage)					
swamp					
river channel		1			1
uplifted terrace		4		8	12
ii) Upland					
valley terrace					
river channel					
hill slope < 8 degrees	1	2		11	14
hill slope 8 - 30 degrees		6		18	24
hill slope > 30 degrees		1		5	6
ridge				1	1
total by crop type	1	27		57	85

ii) Landform by % cultivated area

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
i) Lowland					
beach		3			3
lowland plain		44		3	47
depression (poor drainage)					
swamp					
river channel		6			6
uplifted terrace		11		3	14
ii) Upland					
valley terrace					
river channel					
hill slope < 8 degrees		6		3	8
hill slope 8 - 30 degrees		11		6	17
hill slope > 30 degrees		6			6
ridge					
total by crop type		86		14	100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

12.4 A summary of landform and cropping is illustrated in diagram 12.1.

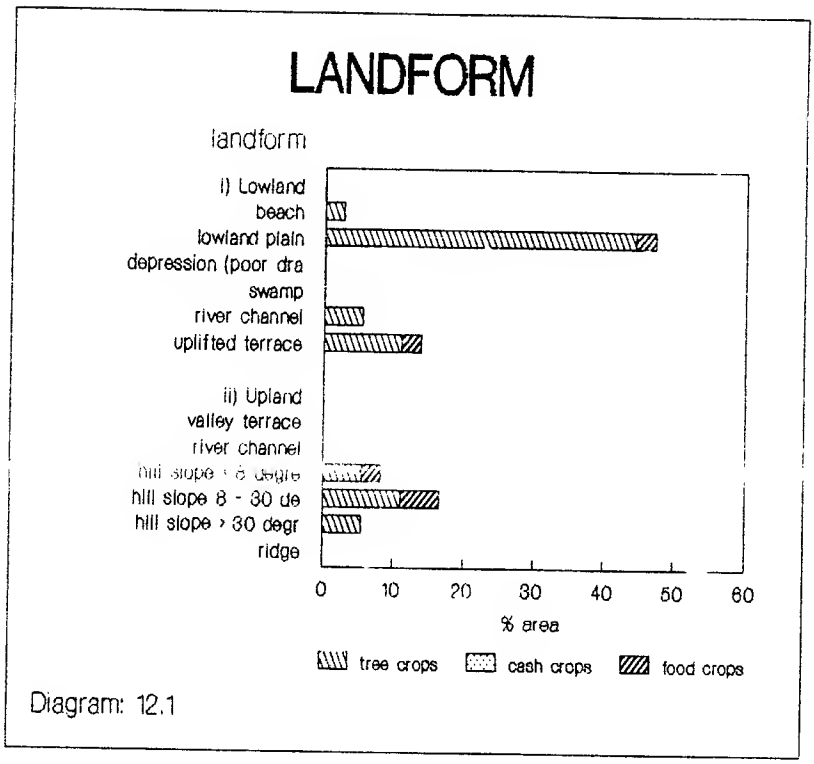


Diagram: 12.1

12.5 Table 12.2 describes the characteristics of slope in farming systems. The first part of the table records the frequency of observations (plots) which is expressed in area terms in the second part of the table.

12.6 The mean slope is 4 degrees, with 77% of plots representing 74% of the cropped area on land of less than 5 degrees slope. Only 6% of gardens on 12% of the cropped area are on slopes of greater than 10 degrees.

Table: 12.2
SLOPE

i) Slope by number of observations (plots)

crop type		mean slope (degrees)	frequency of plots at different degrees of slope						frequency of plots
			0 - 5 degrees	5 - 10 degrees	10 - 20 degrees	20 - 30 degrees	30 - 50 degrees	› 50 degrees	
all crops		4	115	26	7	2			150
cleared land	a	6	5	2	1				8
coconut	b	6	19	4	2	2			27
coconut + cocoa	z	3	1						1
grain crops	e		1						1
banana	l		1						1
sweet potato	r	3	80	18	4				102
yam	t		1						1
cassava	v	3	7	2					9

ii) Slope by % cropped area

crop type	frequency of plots at different degrees of slope						total
	0 - 5 degrees	5 - 10 degrees	10 - 20 degrees	20 - 30 degrees	30 - 50 degrees	› 50 degrees	
all crops	74	14	9	3			100
cleared land							
coconut	60	11	9	3			83
coconut + cocoa	3						3
grain crops							
banana							
sweet potato	11	3					14
yam							
cassava							

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

12.7 Table 12.3 summarises conservation measures. No conservation practices or alley cropping were encountered in the survey.

Table: 12.3
CONSERVATION AND ALLEY CROPPING

i) Conservation by number of observations (gardens)

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
i) Conservation none contour cultivation bunding terracing	1	27		57	85
ii) Alley cropping not performed performed	1	27		57	85
total by crop type	1	27		57	85

ii) Conservation by % cultivated area

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
i) Conservation none contour cultivation bunding terracing		83		17	100
ii) Alley cropping not performed performed		83		17	100
total by crop type		83		17	100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

12.8 The spatial distribution of gardens is shown in diagrams 12.2 to 12.4, which illustrate the relationships between crop type, crop area, and the distance of gardens from households.

2.9 Diagram 12.2 is the graph of gardens for all crops, while subsequent diagrams show the distance relationships for the major crop types. The graph shows the relationship between garden area (vertical axis) and the time taken to reach the garden from the household (horizontal axis). Graph entries represent the number of observations (gardens) and are numbered from 1 to 9 and thereafter alphabetically. Thus where points coincide the number of points is shown: 9 occurrences is recorded as "9"; 10 occurrences as "A"; 13 occurrences as "D"; and so on.

12.10 The mean time taken to reach gardens is .273 hours or about 16 minutes, with a maximum time of 2.10 hours.

12.11 Diagram 12.3 shows the relationship between distance and area of tree crop gardens. The mean time taken to reach tree crop gardens from the household is .216 hours, with a maximum recorded time of 1.00 hour. The larger gardens tend to be furthest away from households.

12.13 The mean time taken to reach food gardens from the household is .300 hours, with a maximum time of 2.10 hours.

Diagram: 12.2

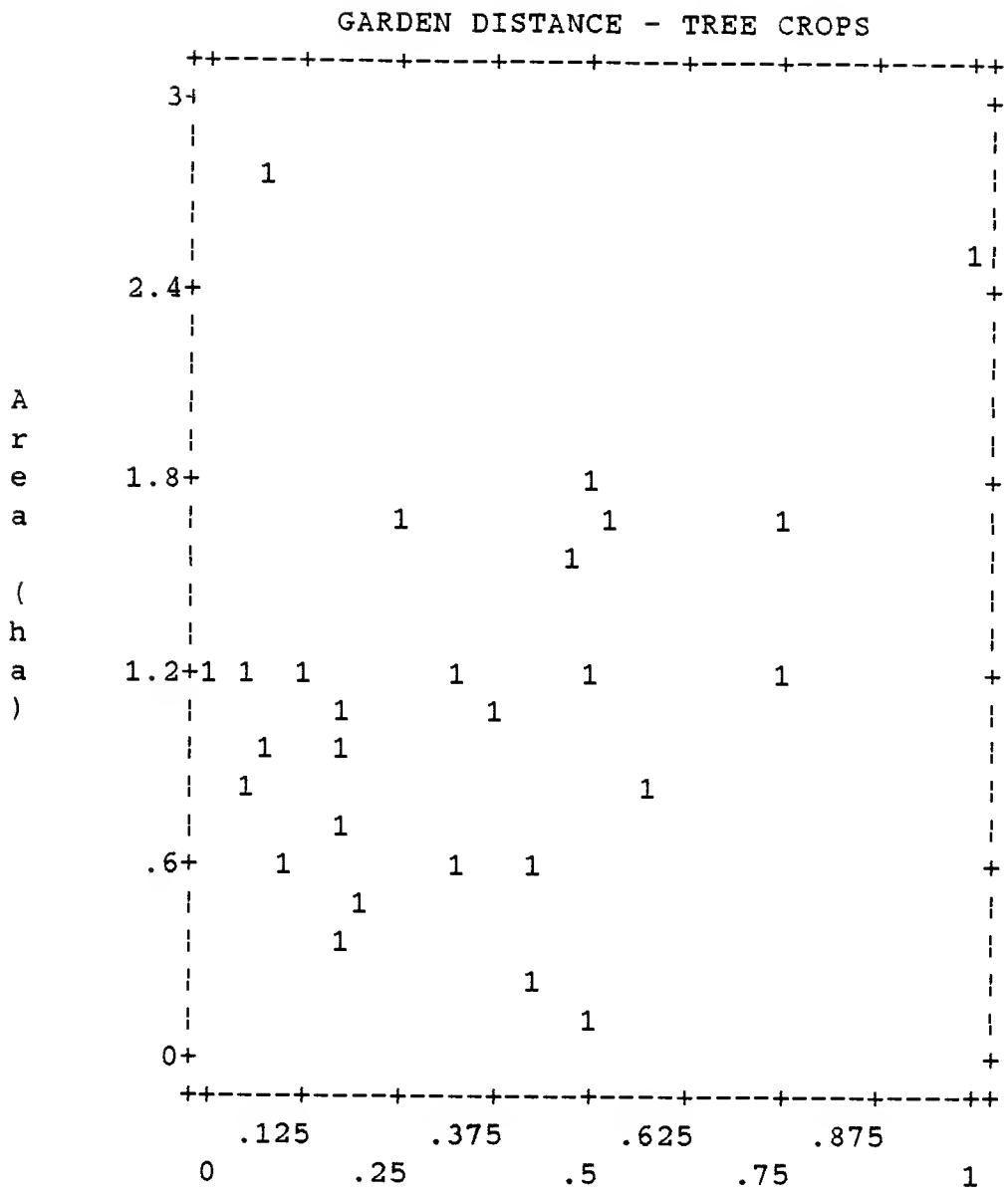
GARDEN DISTANCE - ALL CROPS

```
        ++----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----++
      3+                                          +
       |                                          |
       |  1                                       |
       |                                          |
       |                  1                       |
    2.4+                                          +
       |                                          |
       |                                          |
A      |                                          |
r      |                                          |
e   1.8+         1                                +
a      |     1    1   1                           |
       |        1                                 |
(      |                                          |
h      |                                          |
a   1.2+111   1  1    1                           +
)      |   1   1                                  |
       |  11                                      |
       | 1          1                             |
       |   1                                      |
     .6+  1   1 1                                 +
       |    1                                     |
       |   1        1                             |
       |      1 14                                |
       | 351 38 95    1   1        1         1    |
      0+1  112324                          1      +
        ++----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----++
            .275      .825     1.375     1.925
          0       .55       1.1       1.65      2.2
```

Distance from household (hrs)

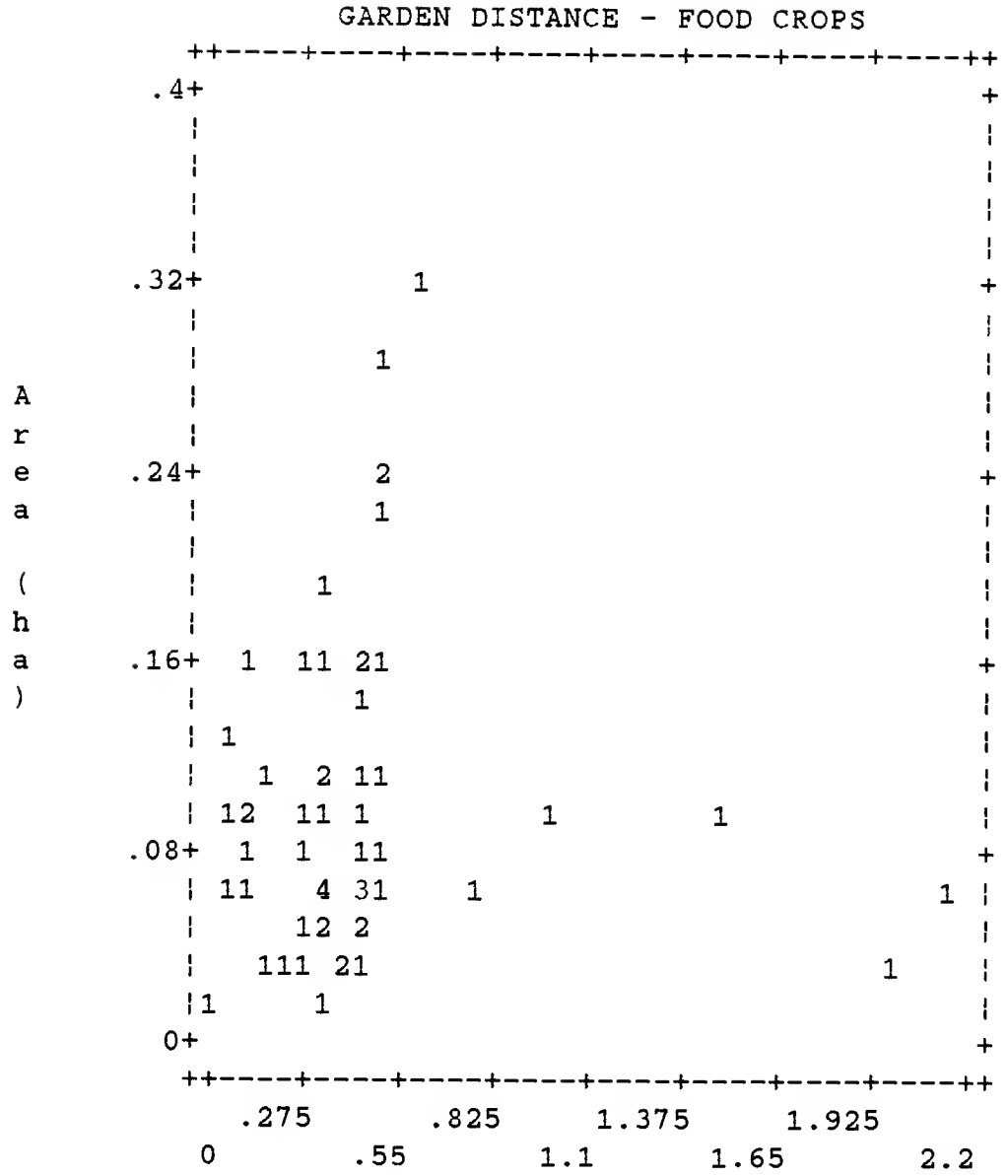
Mean = .273 hrs
Max = 2.10 hrs
Number of observations (gardens) = 85

Diagram: 12.3



Mean = .216 hrs
Max = 1.00 hrs
Number of observations (gardens) = 27

Diagram: 12.4



Mean = .300 hrs
Max = 2.10 hrs

Number of observations (gardens) = 57

Chapter: 13
ADVERSE FACTORS AFFECTING PRODUCTION

13.1 Table 13.1 describes site factors which farmers regard as problems. The first part of the table specifies the number of observations (gardens), which is expressed as the proportion of cultivated area affected in the second part of the table.

Table: 13.1
SITE CONDITIONS

i) Site Conditions by number of observations (gardens)

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
no site limitation	1	18		43	62
poor soil/site		2			2
pest/disease problem		5		11	16
poor site + pests				1	1
weed problem		1		2	3
weeds + poor site		1			1
weeds + pests					
weeds + site + pests					
total by crop type	1	27		57	85

ii) Site Conditions by % cultivated area

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
no site limitation		57		11	69
poor soil/site		3			3
pest/disease problem		20		3	23
poor site + pests					
weed problem		6			6
weeds + poor site					
weeds + pests					
weeds + site + pests					
total by crop type		86		14	100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

13.2 73% of all gardens (62 gardens) representing 69% of the cultivated area have no apparent site limitations. Site problems may be summarised by grouping the main factors as follows:

	% gardens	% area
No site limitations	73	69
Poor soil/site	5	3
Pests/disease	20	23
Weeds	5	6

Site conditions are illustrated in diagram 13.1.

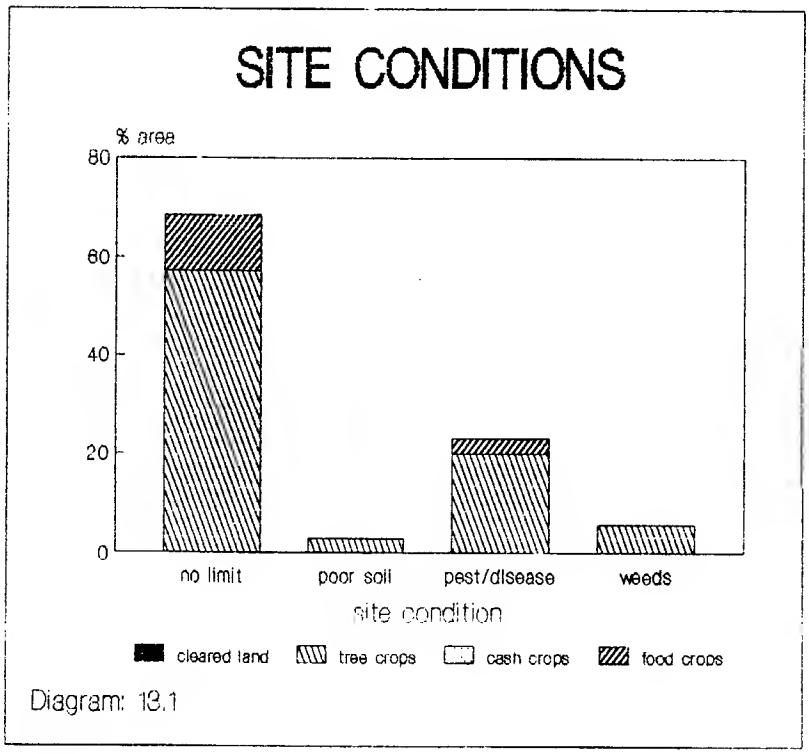


Diagram: 13.1

13.3 The major problems are predominantly on tree crops where pests and disease affect 23% of the cultivated area.

13.4 Table 13.2 describes major crop damage, mainly due to slugs on sweet potato and coconut crabs on coconuts.

Table: 13.2
CROP DAMAGE

i) Crop Damage by number of observations (gardens)

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
no damage	1	26		44	71
cyclone damage					
other damage		1		13	14
cyclone and other damage					
total by crop type	1	27		57	85

ii) Crop Damage by % cultivated area

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
no damage		83		11	94
cyclone damage					
other damage		3		3	6
cyclone and other damage					
total by crop type		86		14	100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

13.6 Annex 3 provides a more detailed description of factors damaging crop mixtures, summarised at the plot level. It is not possible at this stage to present results at the crop level. Results are summarised in table 13.3 and are illustrated in diagram 13.2.

Table: 13.3
SUMMARY OF CROP DAMAGE

nature of damage		% cropped area affected
insects affecting	leaves	
	fruits	26
	roots	6
disease affecting	leaves	10
	fruits	11
	roots	
damage due to	humans	
	fire	
	flood	
	wind	
	rats	6
	birds	11
	bats	6
	livestock	
	other	3

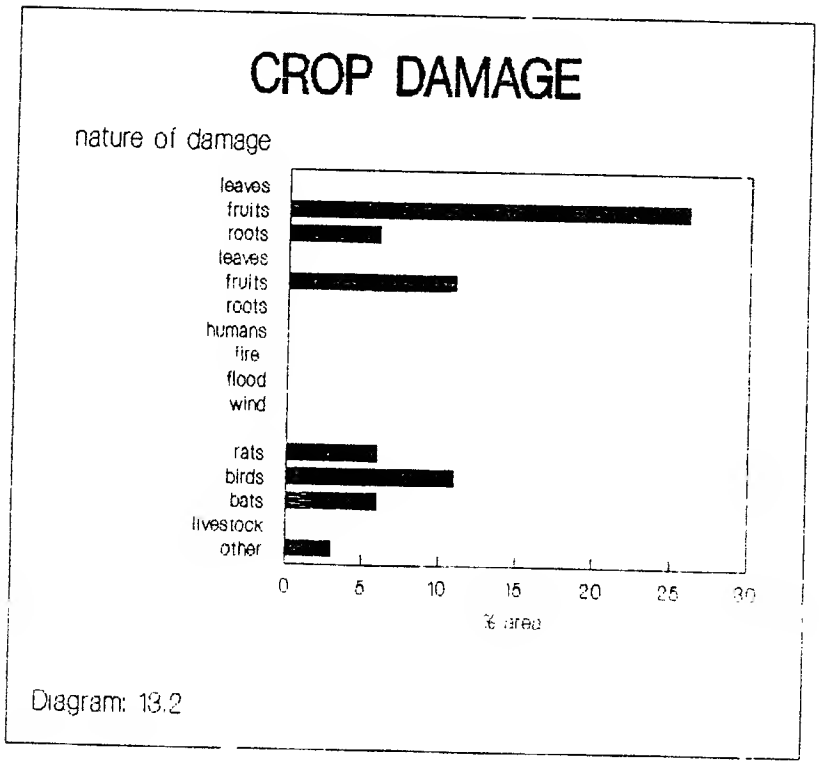


Diagram: 13.2

Chapter: 14
CROP YIELDS

14.1 Production data on smallholder agriculture are scarce, largely due to practical difficulties associated with measuring yields in complex cropping systems that lack clear temporal and spatial boundaries. Smallholder agriculture is a continuous process in which there is little seasonality, so that any or all stages of crop growth and management operations may be exhibited at any time, with crops commonly harvested selectively over time. Table 14.1 summarises the planting characteristics of smallholder crops in the survey area.

Table: 14.1
CROP VARIETY AND SPACING

crop type		number of observations	% improved	spacing (% obs) customary	regular	recommended	tree crops triangular	tree crops square
Cleared	Cleared land							
Coconut/Cocoa	Coconuts	27	4	26	48		7	19
	Cocoa	1			100			
Ground crops	Grain crops	3		100				
	Beans							
	Cabbage	55		100				
	Vegetable	5	40	100				
	Chillie							
	Fruit Crops	3		100				
Tree/other crops	Fruit trees	1		100				
	Banana	8		100				
	Citrus trees							
	Nut trees	2		100				
	Sugar cane	13	15	100				
	Food/building tree							
	Tobacco							
Root crops	Sweet potato	104		100				
	Taro Common							
	Giant							
	Hong Kong							
	Swamp							
	Yam	5		100				
	Pana	2		100				
	Cassava	26		100				
	Other root crop							
Total		255						

14.2 The second column refers to the introduction of non-traditional planting material, either through extension or research, or from other sources.

14.3 For non-tree crops there are three types of spacing identified, being "customary", "regular" and "recommended". "Customary" means there is no discernable order in the plot. "Regular" means planting according to a visible pattern, such as in rows. "Recommended" refers to the adoption of recommended practices, which may not necessarily be "regular". For tree crops there are four categories of "customary", "regular", "triangular" and "square". "Customary" and "regular" follow the same rules as non-tree crops. "Triangular" and "square" equate with recommended practices for coconuts.

14.4 Crop mixtures in smallholder farming systems are complex, as seen in table 9.3. Table 14.2 describes something of the the complexity of planting densities. In general around 50% of root crops are pure stand, but for the most part crops other than coconuts are grown in complex mixtures.

Table: 14.2
CROP DOMINANCE IN MIXTURES

(--------- crop type ----------)		number of observations	(---------- % dominance in mixture ----------)									
			0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	80 - 90	90 - 100
Cleared	Cleared land											
Coconut/Cocoa	Coconuts	27							4			26
	Cocoa	1				100						
Ground crops	Grain crops	1		33			33				33	
	Beans											
	Cabbage	55	71	20	5	4						
	Vegetable	5	80									20
	Chillie											
	Fruit Crops	3	100									
Tree/other crops	Fruit trees	1	100									
	Banana	8	25	25	38					13		
	Citrus trees											
	Nut trees	2	100									
	Sugar cane	13	100									
	Food/building tree											
	Tobacco											
Root crops	Sweet potato	104		1			5	7	5	13	19	51
	Taro Common											
	Giant											
	Hong Kong											
	Swamp											
	Yam	5	80									20
	Yams	2		50	50							
	Cassava	26	23	31	8	4	8		4	4		19
	Other root crop											
Total		255										

14.5 A visual assessment of yields is presented in table 14.3.

Table: 14.3
CROP PRODUCTION

⟨--------- crop type ----------⟩		number of observations	⟨------- yield appearance (% obs) -------⟩			
			zero	low	moderate	high
Cleared	Cleared land					
Coconut/Cocoa	Coconuts	27		19	63	19
	Cocoa	1				100
Ground crops	Grain crops	3		33	33	33
	Beans					
	Cabbage	55	2	18	40	40
	Vegetable	5			60	40
	Chillie					
	Fruit Crops	3		33	67	
Tree/other crops	Fruit trees	1		100		
	Banana	8			25	75
	Citrus trees					
	Nut trees	2		100		
	Sugar cane	13		31	69	
	Food/building tree					
	Tobacco					
Root crops	Sweet potato	104		4	59	38
	Taro Common					
	Giant					
	Hong Kong					
	Swamp					
	Yam	5	20		60	20
	Pana	2			100	
	Cassava	26			50	50
	Other root crop					
Total		255				

14.6 Crop yields are variable but for the most part are moderate to high.

14.7 In an intensive case study of this kind it is difficult to obtain a reasonable coverage of crop yields, although these are recorded where possible in the course of the survey [12]. A crop production study has been designed to generate yield data [22] but it has not been possible to implement this yet. For the present report yields are largely derived from secondary sources.

a) COCONUT:

14.8 Coconut production data from the 1974-75 agricultural survey are summarised in table 14.4.

Table: 14.4
COCONUT PRODUCTION DATA FROM 1974-75 AGRICULTURAL SURVEY

	Province				Mean
	Western	Ysabel Central Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira Temctu	Solomon Islands
number of yield sites	28	32	3	30	93
coconuts per palm: disciplined	53	54	19	34	44
customary	22	36	1	41	31
mean	31	42	14	37	36
coconuts per ha : disciplined	8,194	8,983	2,822	5,773	7,178
customary	4,658	8,595	135	7,432	6,703
mean	5,794	8,753	1,926	6,492	6,913
% damaged/unusable nuts: disciplined	12	10	12	20	14
customary	19	13	36	6	13
mean	16	12	12	13	14
gross copra yield (kg/ha): disciplined	1,541	1,689	531	1,086	1,450
customary	876	1,616	25	1,398	1,261
mean	1,081	1,646	362	1,221	1,300
net yield (kg/ha): disciplined	1,356	1,520	467	869	1,247
customary	709	1,406	16	1,314	1,097
mean	908	1,448	318	1,062	1,118

Source: Statistics Office (1978) "1974-75 Agricultural Statistics Survey".
Note: Copra yields assumse 190gm dried copra per nut quoted in the Statistics Office report

14.9 In the 1974-75 agricultural survey the mean coconut yield is estimated to be **1,300kg/ha** copra equivalent, or **1,118kg/ha** when unusable nuts are discounted. The average daily consumption of coconuts was found to be **4.2** per household, resulting in a national annual consumption equivalent of **8,871MT** copra. If green nuts are taken into account it was believed that the copra equivalent consumed would be **10,000MT**[5] in a year when exports amounted to **28,000MT.**

14.10 Charles (1980) estimates lower levels of copra production with estate yields of **827kg/ha** and smallholder yields of **410kg/ha** The difference he attributed to a high proportion of immature plantings and the consumption of coconuts in the smallholder sector[23]. Average copra production derived from the 1985 coconut survey is estimated in the (draft) Farm Management Handbook for Solomon Islands to be **0.72MT/ha**[24], although provincial yields vary from **1.15MT/ha** in Central Province, which is dominated by the Levers plantation in the Russel Islands, to **0.38MT/ha** in Temotu.

14.11 In conjunction with the 1985 coconut survey the Research Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands has analysed the nutritient status of coconut soils soils in Solomon Islands[13]:

Coconut Soils Data:
(means of soils analyses conducted on Coconut Survey soils)

pH	N%	availble P ppm	exchangeable K meq/100g	availble K meq/100g
6.4	0.55	70	0.24	0.60

14.12 It was concluded that coconut soils are generally high in nitrogen, medium in phosphate, and low in potassium. Recent variety experimental results on fertilised coconuts show the following yields:

Coconut Research Results (dry copra eq kg/ha):

Site	Tenaru (Guadalcanal)		Gizo (Western)	
Year	1985	1984	1985	1984
Dwarf:Rennel Hybrid	378	2,664	1,990	1,599
Dwarf:Local Tall Hybrid	383	1,391		
Local Tall			1,830	334
Rennel	190	1,391	1,910	1,052
Mean				995

14.13 19 smallholder yields of **395kg/ha** (5.64 bags/ha) were obtained in the present survey. Without further evidence yields smallholder yields in the present report are estimated to be **800kg/ha** dry copra equivalent usable nuts.

b) COCOA:

14.14 Research trials on cocoa[13] from 1977 to 1985 at Black Post in Guadalcanal produced a mean dry beans yield of **1,898kg/ha** for Amelonado, **2,780kg/ha** for AmlxNa33 hybrid, and **2,444kg/ha** for AmlxPa7 hybrid.

14.15 Cocoa yields from various sources are quoted in the (draft) Farm Management Handbook for Solomon Islands[24]:

Smallholder Cocoa Yields (kg/ha)[24]:

Age of tree (year)	3	4	5	6	7	8
Friend (1970)	21	126	215	220	220	173
DBSI (1983) *	150	250	600	1,200	1,450	1,450
Hiele (1988)	208	450	560	685	719	719

* unverified source

14.16 High variability in yields was attributed to differences in management, such as in the application of fertiliser, weeding, and pest and disease control.

14.17 Cocoa is not widespread in the survey area. Smallholder cocoa yields are estimated in the present report to be **600kg/ha** dry beans.

c) **SWEET POTATO:**

14.18 In a study of north-west Malaita, Frazer[15] investigated the effect of fallow period on smallholder sweet potato yields. After a long fallow of 15-20 years the mean yield was found to be **14.84MT/ha** from 8 observations. After a "short" fallow of less than 10 years the mean yield was **8.99MT/ha** from 5 observations. Gollifer[16] looked at the effects of potassium and nitrogen application on annual crops on soils of the Dala Series in Malaita, soils formed on a parent material of raised coral reef and characteristically low in potassium. He found unfertilised sweet potato yields of **5.5MT/ha** (control for K) and **7.4MT/ha** (control for N). The effect of potassium application was to increase yields by up to 86%, but nitrogen tended to stimulate vine growth at the expense of the tuber.

14.19 In a series of trials at Dala, Gollifer[17] found unfertilised sweet potato yields to range widely, from around **0.25MT/ha** to **24MT/ha**. Yields in general were the order of **5MT/ha**, which was estimated to be around half the typical North West Guadalcanal yield of **9.97MT/ha**. Yield variability could not be attributed to variety or soil type, but a trend related to intensity of cropping did appear:

Effect of Recent Land History on Sweet Potato Yields (MT/ha):

land history	yield (MT/ha)
continuous cropping	3.51
0 - 4 years fallow	4.77
5 - 9 years fallow	6.03
more than 10 years fallow	9.29

Source: Gollifer (1969)

14.20 It was concluded that sweet potato and other root crops are demanding of, and remove large quantities of, potassium from the soil. A fallow-burn cycle is therefore essential to replenish soil fertility by making potassium available to shallow-rooted crops. It was considered that deep rooting trees may act as nutrient pumps, but the only practical way of shortening fallow periods was considered to be the application of potassium fertiliser[17].

14.21 Bathgate[18] found also that yields vary according to soil fertility and growing time, as well as species and density of planting. In West Guadalcanal he quotes sweet potato yields of **7.16MT/ha** after 20 years of fallow and **9.36MT/ha** after 8 years of fallow, but based on a single sub-plot observation only in each case.

14.22 On the weather coast of Guadalcanal Chapman and Pirie[19] studied the relationship between yields and cropping, and found yields to be high in comparison to studies elsewhere:

Sweet Potato Yield (MT/ha) - Weather Coast, Guadalcanal

successive crops	Ghauvalisi	Sughu	Hatare/Poinaho
1	41.67	18.08	17.82
2	15.31	10.54	9.79
3		10.29	9.79

Source: Chapman and Pirie (1974)

14.23 In the 1974-75 Agricultural Survey[5] the mean yield of sweet potato was 15.7MT/ha, but this was felt to be an over-estimate.

14.24 More recent research provide further information on sweet potato yields, but results exhibit considerable variability across seasons and due to other causes:

trial	yield MT/ha		notes
	gross	marketable	
improved cultivars	17.9	14.5	25 obs
control	11.2	6.7	1 obs
dry season corn intercropping	15.9	7.1	135 days to harvest
	18.5	12.0	165 days to harvest
wet season corn intercropping	5.9	1.5	135 days to harvest
	11.0	3.4	165 days to harvest
dry season weevil control	15.3		no effect from insecticide
wet season weevil control	8.19	6.37	

Source: Research Department Annual Report 1984[14] and 1985[13]

14.25 7 yield observations on sweet potato were made in the present survey, with a mean yield of 6,696 kg/ha.

14.26 Smallholder sweet potato yields of usable crop are estimated in the present report to be 8MT/ha under long fallow of 8 years or more - falling to 5MT/ha for fallow of 4 to 8 years, and 3.5MT/ha for short fallow cropping.

d) TARO:

14.27 Taro yields in the literature are highly variable. Frazer[15] found Colocasia esculenta to yield 8.94MT/ha in North Malaita, based on 10 observations. Gollifer[16] on the Dala Series in Malaita found yields of 4.0MT/ha for unfertilised taro, which increased to 6.0MT/ha with 168kg/ka potassium fertiliser applied. Gollifer[17] also quotes widely ranging unfertilised taro yields of 1.00 to 10.80MT/ha on experimental plots. In a spacing trial in Guadalcanal at Tenaru on which fertiliser was applied, the net undamaged taro yield for densities of 2,000 to

4,000 plants/ha was around **5MT/ha**, with 30% loss due to corm damage[14]. On the same site a high intensity inputs and management trial to investigate leaf blight yielded around **9MT/ha** marketable corms[14]. The control yield in a 1985 taro beetle trial at Tenaru was **3.49MT/ha**[13]. Tioti (1967) estimated taro yields to be **12.6MT/ha**[25], but Gollifer (1970) quotes yields of **4.7MT/ha**[26].

14.28 No taro yields were obtained in the present survey. Smallholder taro yield in the present report is estimated to be **5MT/ha**.

e) **YAM**:

14.29 In North Malaita Frazer[15] found yam yields of **5.16MT/ha** for Dioscorea alata. Gollifer[17] quotes unfertilised yam yields of **6.03MT/ha** to **30.38MT/ha** at Dala experimental station on Malaita. In 1984 an experiment to compare the yields of 18 yam cultivars was conducted at Tenaru in Guadalcanal[14] in which the cultivars with high resistance to dieback yielded around **14** to **18MT/ha**, with the highest resistance cultivar yielding **24MT/ha**. Susceptible cultivars produced yields as low as **2MT/ha**. Maeinia[27] quotes very high yields of 50 - **63MT/ha** for Malaita.

14.30 Smallholder yam yields are likely to be higher than those of sweet potato given that they tend to be planted on newly opened sites. One yield of **9,511 kg/ha** was recorded in the present survey. Long term fallow is expected to yield **10MT/ha**, fallow of 4-8 years to yield **6MT/ha** and short fallow systems to yield **4MT/ha**.

f) PANA:

14.31 Frazer[15] quotes a for North Malaita, where on one observation only of Dioscorea esculenta produced a yield of **11.52MT/ha**. Fertilised cultivar trials at Dodo Creek Research Station[14] in 1984 yielded **16.2MT/ha** marketable tubers out of a total yield of **27.7MT/ha**. 1983 results were higher, with **43.7MT/ha** marketable tubers out of a total yield of **52.9MT/ha**. The difference was believed to be due to inadequate fertiliser in 1984. In 1985 the mean fertilised yield of 8 cultivars was **24.3MT/ha** marketable tubers[13].

14.32 Smallholder pana yields are expected to be similar to yam yields - of **10MT/ha** under long fallow, **6MT/ha** under 4-8 years fallow, and **4MT/ha** under short fallow.

g) CASSAVA:

14.33 Fertilised cassava in a time of harvest trial at Dodo Creek in Guadalcanal[13] yielded **23.8MT/ha** after 9 months and **27.8MT/ha** after 12 months. In a fertilised germplasm collection trial on the Fataolo land system on Malaita 17 cultivars ranged from **7.5** to **65.8MT/ha**, with 50% above 40MT/ha[28].

14.34 Cassava is an important crop in the survey area. One yield of **26,667 kg/ha** was recorded in the present survey but smallholder yields in general are estimated to be **10MT/ha.**

h) MAIZE:

14.35 Gollifer[16] quotes unfertilised maize yields of **1.90MT/ha** on Dala soils in Malaita, but yields of **5.58MT/ha** when fertilised with NPK. Further unfertilised maize yield data from Dala[17] range from **1.55MT/ha** to **2.13MT/ha.**

14.36 Smallholder maize yields in the present report are estimated to be **1.8MT/ha.**

i) GROUNDNUT:

14.37 Gollifer quotes unfertilised groundnut yields in the range 527kg/ha to 1,278kg/ha from Dala in Malaita.

14.38 Smallholder groundnut yields in the present report are estimated to be 600kg/ha.

k) SUMMARY OF YIELDS:

14.39 Crop yields derived fromthe survey and secondary sources are necessarily imprecise because of the complexity of smallholder farming systems. Diverse crop mixtures, with varying crop densities and differing site conditions do not lend themselves to a simple analysis of crop yields or smallholder production. Crop yields in the literature are generally for pure stand crops, or very simple mixtures - under controlled or even modified conditions. There is then a need to study smallholder production under more realistic conditions, as is part of the on-going programme of the Agricultural Economics Section. In the meantime, a "best estimate" of typical smallholder yields in the project area is presented in table 14.5.

Table: 14.5
SMALLHOLDER CROP YIELDS

crop	condition	yield kg/ha
coconut	copra equivalent	800
cocoa	dry beans	600
sweet potato	> 8 years fallow	8,000
	4 - 8 years fallow	5,000
	< 4 years fallow	3,500
taro		5,000
yam	> 8 years fallow	10,000
	4 - 8 years fallow	6,000
	< 4 years fallow	4,500
pana	> 8 years fallow	10,000
	4 - 8 years fallow	6,000
	< 4 years fallow	4,500
cassava		10,000
maize		1,800
groundnuts		600

Chapter: 15
SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTION

15.1 Under the Rural Services "Project Benificiary Monitoring and Evaluation" undertaken by the Statistics Office, gross crop offtake and other primary production were measured on six of the Rural Development Centre sites. Western Province was not included in the PBME study and so results are not presented here.

15.2 From table 9.2 the average root crop area in the survey area is **0.134ha** of which sweet potato is dominant on **0.127ha.** All crops occur in complex mixtures, so that simple cropping patterns can only be used as a first approximation for the actual crop coverage.

15.3 Table 15.1 is a summary of available production data from the farming systems survey. It is not possible to directly relate aggregate production data to average cropping patterns until a more detailed analysis of smallholder production is available.

Table: 15.1
SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTION SUMMARY

commodity	area (ha)	growing period (months)	annual production (kg)
sweet potato	0.127	4.5	
cassava	0.006	7.2	
yam	0.001	7.0	
pana			
taro			
breadfruit			
banana			
Source table:	9.2	11.3	

Chapter: 16
LABOUR

16.1 With little or no cash inputs applied the main component in the socio-economy of smallholder agriculture is labour. Table 16.1 presents an overview of labour constraints expressed by farmers. The first part of the table shows the frequency of gardens affected and is expressed in terms of area affected in the second part. Labour constarints are illustrated in diagram 16.1.

Table: 16.1
LABOUR CONSTRAINTS

i) Labour Constraints by number of observations (gardens)

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
no limitation	1	15		42	58
lack of labour		3		8	11
lack of inputs/cash		3			3
lack of labour + cash		3			3
garden too far from house		2		7	9
garden too far + labour					
garden too far + cash		1			1
too far + labour + cash					
total by crop type		27		57	85

ii) Labour Constraints by % cultivated area

crop type:	cleared land	tree crops	short term cash crops	food crops	all crops
no limitation		53		11	64
lack of labour		8		3	11
lack of inputs/cash		8			8
lack of labour + cash		8			8
garden too far from house		6		3	8
garden too far + labour					
garden too far + cash					
too far + labour + cash					
total by crop type		83		17	100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

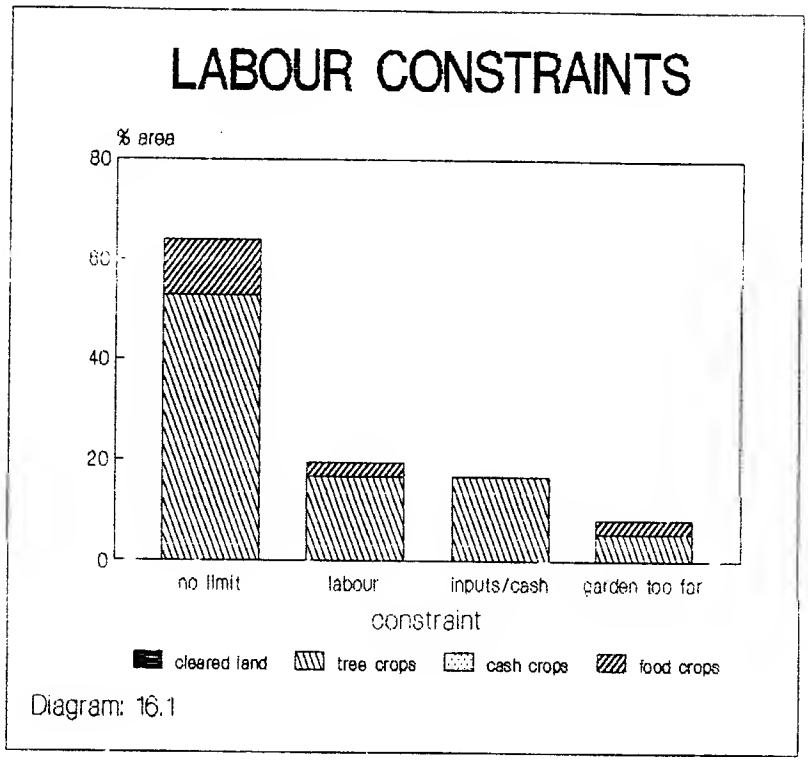


Diagram: 16.1

16.2 68% of gardens on 64% of the farmed area have no important constraints, due to a high proportion of very small holdings and a small overall mean holding size. The dominant constraints are on tree crops, and the dominant constraints are inputs and cash and labour rather than distance of gardens from the household. A summary of constraints expressed as percentages of gardens by each crop type [and in brackets as the corresponding % area] is as follows:

limitation	<---------- garden type ---------->			
	tree crops		short term cash crops	food crops
No limitation	56	[64]	74	[65]
Lack of labour	22	[19]	14	[18]
Lack of inputs	15	[19]		
Garden too far	11	[7]	12	[18]

16.3 Table 16.2 summarises the labour requirements of the average holding, derived from individual plot labour studies presented in annex 2. The table is a "model" budget representing the average of complex and diverse holdings. Individual crop budgets in annex 2 may be used to construct farm budgets for hypothetical holdings, but caution should be exercised where there are few observations. Labour days in budgets presented here are based on actual hours worked per day, which are quite variable. Again, tables in annex 2 may be used to convert work hours into "standard" work days if required. Since table 16.2 represents the average holding, crops which comprise only minor mixtures in cropping patterns do not appear in the summary labour budget.

16.4 The table shows the labour requirement of each agricultural operation according to crop, which may be a pure stand or more commonly the dominant crop in a mixture. Agricultural operations cover: land clearance; cultivation; planting; first, second and third weeding; and harvesting. For some crops - notably, but not exclusively, trees - there may be additional operations such as pruning or thinning which do not easily fall within the standard classification. Two general categories of establishment and maintenance operations are therefore included. Such a classification provides good coverage for most activities and allows diverse crops to be handled in a standard manner.

16.5 In the interpretation of labour budgets it should be remembered that only tree cropping farmers will require labour on tree crops while non-tree cropping farmers will not require any. Labour budgets are also presented on the basis of labour input "when operations are performed". Adjustment is not made to the labour input to take account of operations which are omitted. The number of observations on which labour operations are based provides an indication of the relative frequency of operations. By referring to annex 2 adjustments may be made to budgets based on different assumptions about management intensity. Incorporating this into the present analysis would considerably increase the complexity of presentation and introduce ambiguity into the results.

Table: 16.2
ANNUAL LABOUR INPUT BY HOLDING

	(------ work days per year -----) (----- per holding -----)				per ha	(- % contribution -)			labour cost
	men	women	paid	total	average	men	women	paid	(SIS)
i) Land Clearance									
Cleared Land	1			1	140	100			
Coconut	49	25		74	101	66	34		
Grain Crops					308				
Banana					38				
Sweet Potato	14	6	1	21	162	67	29	5	1
Cassava	1			1	165	100			
Total holding	65	31	1	97	151	67	32	1	1
ii) Cultivation									
Cleared Land									
Coconut	4			4	5	100			
Grain Crops					154				
Banana					39				
Sweet Potato	20	9	1	30	241	67	30	3	1
Cassava	1			1	240	100			
Total holding	25	9	1	35	224	71	26	3	1
iii) Planting									
Cleared Land									
Coconut	47	25		72	99	65	35		
Grain Crops					154				
Banana					37				
Sweet Potato	13	15		28	216	46	54		
Cassava	1	1		2	304	50	50		
Total holding	61	41		102	206	60	40		

ANNUAL LABOUR INPUT BY HOLDING (continued)

	⟨------ work days per year -----⟩					⟨- % contribution -⟩			labour
	⟨----- per holding -----⟩				per ha				cost
	men	women	paid	total	average	men	women	paid	(I)
iv) Establishment									
Cleared Land									
Coconut									
Grain Crops									
Banana									
Sweet Potato									
Cassava									
Total holding									
v) Maintenance									
Cleared Land									
Coconut	38	3	3	44	59	86	7	7	4
Grain Crops									
Banana									
Sweet Potato									
Cassava									
Total holding	38	3	3	44	59	86	7	7	4
vi) First Weeding									
Cleared Land									
Coconut									
Grain Crops									
Banana					72				
Sweet Potato	7	12		19	150	37	63		
Cassava	1	1		2	311	50	50		
Total holding	8	13		21	282	38	62		

ANNUAL LABOUR INPUT BY HOLDING (continued)

	⟨------ work days per year -----⟩ ⟨----- per holding -----⟩				per ha	⟨- % contribution -⟩			labour cost
	men	women	paid	total	average	men	women	paid	(I)
vii) Second Weeding									
Cleared Land									
Coconut									
Grain Crops									
Banana									
Sweet Potato	4	7		11	86	36	64		
Cassava									
Total holding	4	7		11	86	36	64		
viii) Third Weeding									
Cleared Land									
Coconut									
Grain Crops									
Banana									
Sweet Potato	2	3		5	34	40	60		
Cassava									
Total holding	2	3		5	34	40	60		
ix) Harvesting									
Cleared Land									
Coconut	18	14		32	44	56	44		
Grain Crops									
Banana									
Sweet Potato	59	94		153	144	39	61		
Cassava					1202				
Total holding	77	108		185	557	42	58		

16.6 On land clearance coconuts account for 76% of labour expended, requiring 74 work days per year. Root crops account for a further 23% of labour expended, requiring 22 days mainly on sweet potato. Of 97 work days, men contribute 67%, women 32% and paid labour accounts for 1%.

16.7 Land cultivation requires 35 days, mainly on root crops. Men contribute 71%, women contribute 26% and hired labour accounts for 3%.

16.8 71% of the labour expended in planting is on coconuts, accounting for 72 work days per year, with a further 30 work days, or 28% of the labour budget on root crops. Of 102 work days per year required on planting men contribute 60% while women contribute 40%. Tasks are shared fairly evenly by crop and by gender.

16.9 44 days per year are expended on the maintenance of coconuts on which men contribute 86% of labour, women contribute 7% and 7% is accounted for by hired labour.

16.10 21 work days are spent on the first weeding of root crops. Women account for 62% of the labour on first weeding and men contribute 38%

16.11 11 work days are spent on the second weeding of crops, which is mainly on sweet potato. Men provide 36% of the labour on second weeding and women provide 64%. An additional 5 days are expended on the third weeding of sweet potato.

16.12 Harvesting is the major operation requiring 185 work days, mainly on root crops. 42% of harvesting labour is provided by men and 58% is provided by women..

16.13 Overall men provide **56%** of labour and women provide **43%**, with **1%** of farm labour accounted for by hired labour. Table 16.3 presents a summary of labour by crop and by operatior.

16.14 There are **500** work days per year required on an "average" holding of which **280** are provided by men, **215** by women and **5** by hired labour. The average adult man in the household spends **151** days working on the holding and the average adult woman spends **126** days.

Table: 16.3
SUMMARY OF LABOUR INPUT

	⟨------ work days per year -----⟩					⟨- % contribution -⟩			labour
	⟨----- per holding -----⟩				per ha				cost
	men	women	paid	total	average	men	women	paid	(I)
i) By Crop									
Cleared Land	1			1		100			
Coconut	156	67	3	226		69	30	1	4
Grain Crops									
Banana	2	3		5	220	40	60		
Sweet Potato	117	143	2	262	999	45	55	1	2
Cassava	4	2		6	2222	67	33		
All Crops	280	215	5	500		56	43	1	6
ii) By Operation									
Land Clearance	65	31	1	97		67	32	1	1
Cultivation	25	9	1	35		71	26	3	1
Planting	61	41		102		60	40		
Tree Crops Establishment									
Tree Crops Maintenance	38	3	3	44		86	7	7	4
First Weeding	8	13		21		38	62		
Second Weeding	4	7		11		36	64		
Third Weeding	2	3		5		40	60		
Harvesting	77	108		185		42	58		
All Operations	280	215	5	500		56	43	1	6
Available labour units	:1.86	1.71							
Days per unit labour	: 151	126	5						

16.15 Labour by crop is illustrated in diagram 16.2. Coconuts account for **45%** of the holding labour budget and sweet potato accounts for **52%**.

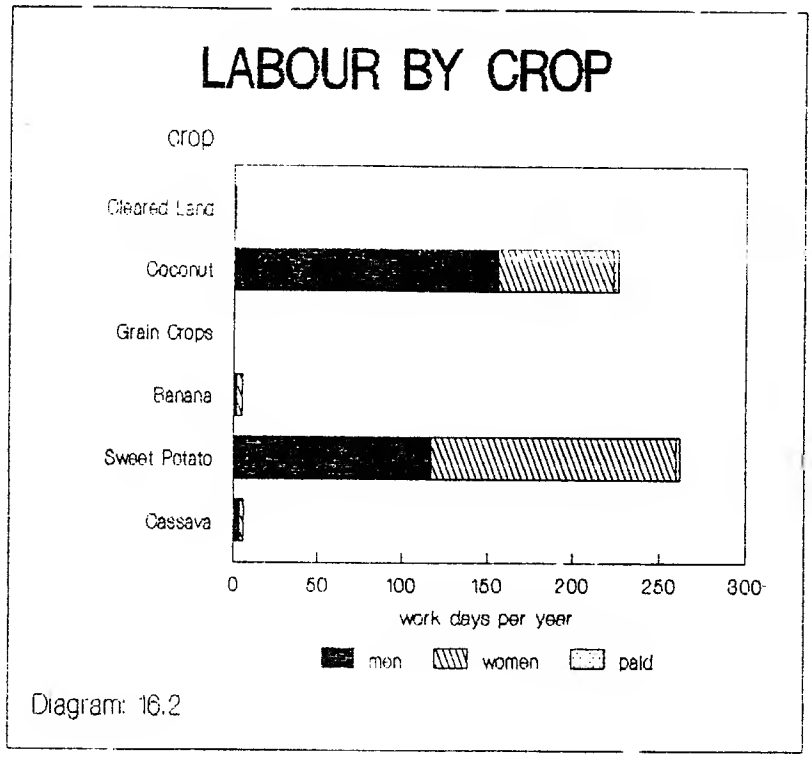


Diagram: 16.2

16.16 Labour by operation is illustrated in diagram 16.3. Men and women share most operations. Of the annual labour budget of 500 days, land clearance accounts for 19% of labour expended, cultivation accounts for 7%, planting 20%, establishment and maintenance 9%, weeding or brushing 7% and harvesting 37%.

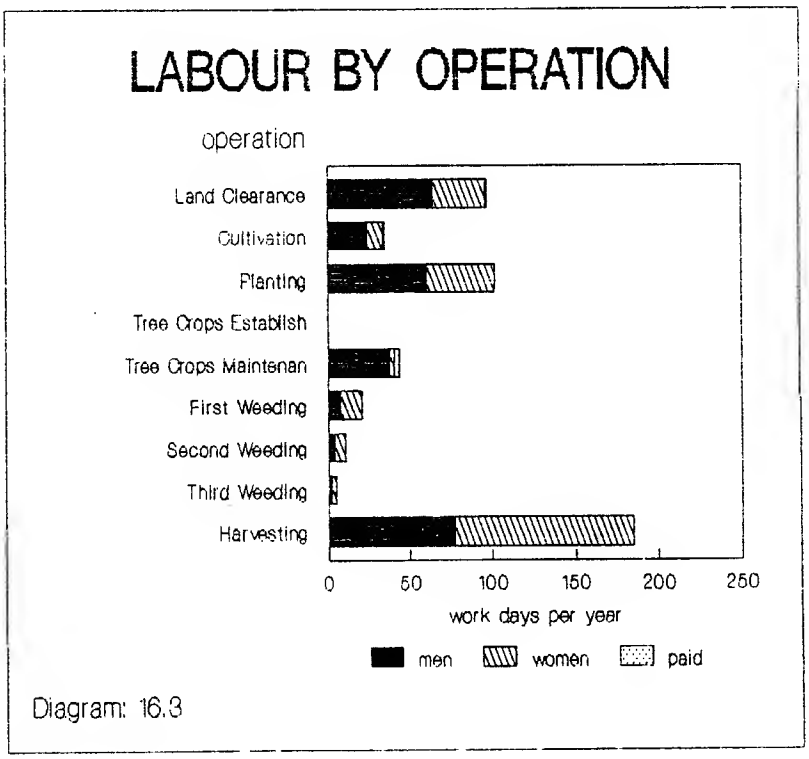


Diagram: 16.3

16.17 Diagram 16.4 illustrates the contribution from men, women and hired labour. Men contribute 56% of labour on farm, women provide 43% and hired labour accounts for 1%.

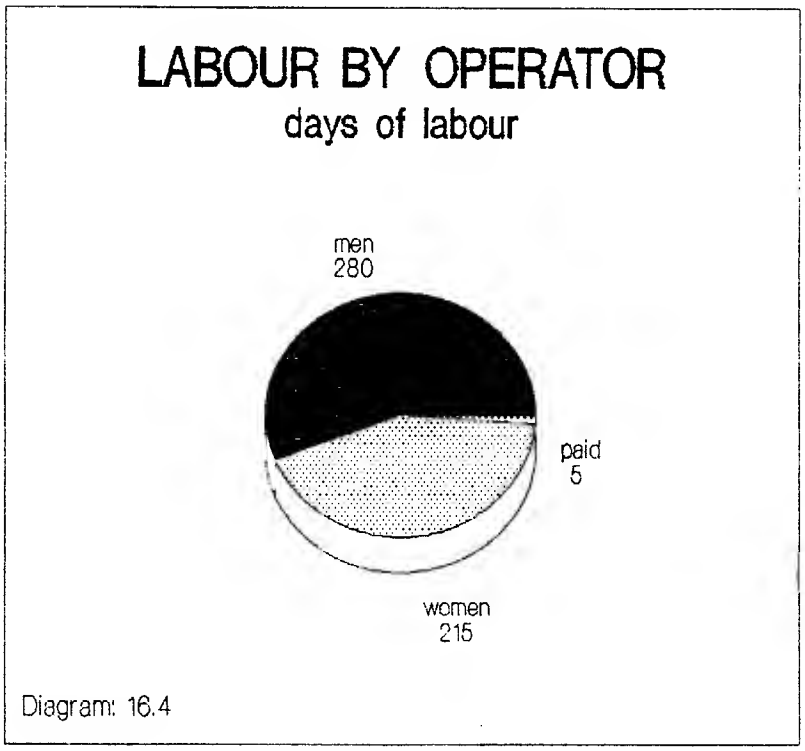


Diagram: 16.4

Chapter: 17
CROP AND FARM BUDGETS

17.1 It is not possible at this stage to produce comprehensive crop and farm budgets because of the complexity and diversity of cropping patterns, and production data are as yet incomplete. The main elements are available and a summary of information on cropping patterns, production and labour is presented in Table 17.1.

Table: 17.1
ELEMENTS OF A FARM BUDGET

main crop in mixture	area (ha)	annual production (kg)	annual labour: work days	annual labour: cost (SI$)
a Cleared Land	0.007		1	
b Coconut	0.727		226	4
c Cocoa				
z Coconut and Cocoa	0.030			
d Pasture				
e Grain Crops				
f Beans				
g Cabbage				
h Vegetables				
i Spices				
j Fruit Crops				
k Fruit trees				
l Banana	0.002		5	
m Citrus trees				
n Nut trees				
o Sugar cane				
p Food/building tree				
q Tobacco				
r Sweet Potato	0.127		262	2
s Taro				
t Yam	0.001			
u Pana				
v Cassava	0.006		6	
w Other root crop				
Total	0.899		382	6
Table reference	9.2	not available	16.3	16.3

Chapter: 18
CASH CROP PROCESSING

18.1 Table 18.1 presents a labour budget for the production of copra based on 21 observations. The labour composition is entirely family labour.

18.2 Copra manufacture requires 227 work days per annum to produce **1,126kg** copra, or one work day per **5kg** copra produced. 152 work days are spent on picking and shelling the nuts which account for **67%** of the total production time. Firewood collection takes **14** days or **6%** of the time; and drying, bagging and transport take **61** days or **27%** of the time. The annual labour input is illustrated in diagram 18.1.

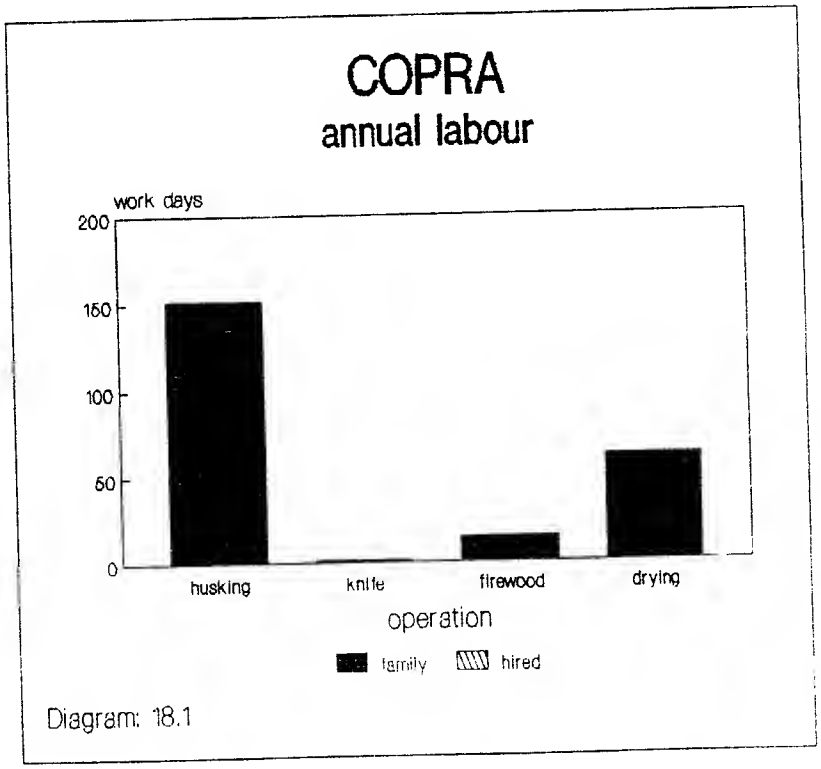


Diagram: 18.1

Table: 18.1
ANNUAL COPRA PRODUCTION AND LABOUR EXPENDITURE

Annual Labour Expenditure		family or shared labour		hired labour		total	% labour by operation
		work hours	work days	work days	cash cost ($.c)	work days	
HUSKING	picking, heaping	287.9	50.1			50.1	22
	husking	145.7	27.8			27.8	12
	transport	126.9	23.7			23.7	10
	breaking	136.3	25.4			25.4	11
	shelling	131.4	23.9			23.9	11
	total	828.1	151.0			151.0	66
COPRA KNIFE	picking, heaping	5.1	0.9			0.9	0
	axing + copra knife	1.7	0.3			0.3	0
	transport	1.7	0.3			0.3	0
	total	8.6	1.4			1.4	1
FIREWOOD	collection	12.8	2.9			2.9	1
	transport	10.5	2.3			2.3	1
	collection + transport	42.5	9.1			9.1	4
	total	65.8	14.2			14.2	6
DRYING	drying	436.2	33.3			33.3	15
	bagging	64.8	15.1			15.1	7
	transport	26.8	12.3			12.3	5
	total	527.8	60.6			60.6	27
TOTAL		1430.2	227.2			227.2	100
% labour by type of labour			100			100	

copra grade	quantity of copra produced (kg)	
	per annum	per work day
Grade 1		
Grade 2		
Grade 3		
Ungraded	1,126	5
total	1,126	5

Number of observations = 21

18.3 The gross margin for copra production is summarised in table 18.2. From an annual production of **1,126kg** valued at the prevailing price of 33 cents per kilo the gross return is **SI$372.** Inputs costs from bags and twine amount to **SI$16.32.** The net income is **SI$356** which, at a requirement of **227** household labour days, represents a net return to labour of **SI$1.57** per household work day.

Table: 18.2
COPRA GROSS MARGIN

Annual production (kg)	1,126
Price per kilogram (SI$)	0.33
Gross return (SI$)	372
Inputs cost (SI$)	16.32
Labour cost (SI$)	
Net return (SI$)	356
Household labour days	227
Copra production per household work day (kg)	5
Net return per household work day (SI$)	1.57

Inputs costs: Sacks @ SI$1.00 per new sack;
Average packed weight 70kg = 16 sacks = SI$16.00.
Twine @ SI$1.00 per hank of 50 strings = SI$0.32.

18.4 No cocoa production was undertaken by sampled farmers.

Chapter: 19
MARKETING

19.1 Table 19.1 presents a summary of marketing data collected in the survey, listing crops marketed against the number of observation recorded. The mean weight marketed is recorded, the time taken to go to market and back, the number of times the commodity is marketed per year, and the number of people involved in marketing. These are grouped under the heading of "marketing" details.

19.2 Marketing costs are recorded under the headings of freight or transport costs, fares for people involved in marketing, and market tax which may be imposed at the point of sale.

19.3 Revenues are possible where wages are earned, for instance from selling other farmers' produce and from the sale of crops. It is often difficult for sellers to specify costs and revenues, and in such cases data have to be treated as "missing". Thus the number of observations for crop sales may be lower than those for marketing data.

19.4 Table 19.2 is a transformation of the raw marketing data into an "average" annual marketing budget. The data are incomplete because of difficulties in recalling weights sold and marketing revenues. It is presented not as a model marketing budget, but as a data set to provide as much information on marketing as possible, albeit with gaps.

19.5 The two right-most columns show the net marketing revenue by crop and by household. The "net marketing revenue by crop" is the net return from sales after deducting costs. It is not the average income from crop sales since revenue may be negative where income data are missing or as a result of the double counting of transport costs when freight expenses are shared among several crops.

19.6 The "net marketing revenue per household" is the average household earnings taking account of the proportion of households selling each type of crop, but based on the limitations of the crop revenue data.

Table: 19.1
MARKETING TIME AND CROP PRICES

Basic Marketing Data:

		marketing					costs			-- benefits --		
		number of obs	mean weight marketed	time to market and back	times marketed per year	number of people	freight/ transport cost	fares for people	market tax	wages earned	crop sale price	crop sale obs
		(obs)	(kg)	(days)	(times)	(people)	($IS)	($IS)	($IS)	($IS)	($/kg)	(obs)
ALL CROPS	Average	49	135	1.0	8	1	0.35	1.73	0.12		0.28	49
COCONUT/COCOA	Coconut	22	279	1.0	12	1					0.20	1
	Copra	1		1.0	9	1					0.34	22
[illegible]	Sweet Potato	17	48	1.0	3	1	0.47	1.18	0.06		0.19	17
	Cassava	1	[illegible]	1.0	1	1					0.22	1
CABBAGE	Hibiscus Cabbage	2	27	1.0	3	1		17	0.50		0.33	1
BANANA	Cooking Banana	1	200	1.0	3	1	5.00	10.00	[illegible]		0.40	1
CITRUS	Orange	1	70	1.0	2	2		10.00			0.30	1
OTHER	Megapod Egg	4	38	1.0	37	2	0.25	6.50			0.40	1

Number of households 40

Table: 19.2
INCOME FROM MARKETING

Annual Marketing Budget:

		% houses marketing crop (%)	weight marketed (kg)	work days (days)	costs (SI$) freight/ transport cost (SI$)	fares for people (SI$)	market tax (SI$)	total marketing costs (SI$)	revenues (SI$) wages earned (SI$)	crop sales (SI$)	total revenue (SI$)	net marketing revenue by crop (SI$)	net marketing revenue per household (SI$)
ALL CROPS	Average		1276	8.8	3	14	1	18.08		358.18	358.18	340	415
COCONUT/COCOA	Coconut	56	3344	12.0						668.73	668.73	669	368
	Copra	3		9.1									
ROOT CROPS	Sweet Potato	43	121	2.2	1	3	0	4.31		22.62	22.62	18	8
	Cassava	3	100	2.0						20.00	20.00	20	1
CABBAGE	Hibiscus Cabbage	5	80	3.0	8	30	2	39.00		25.84	25.84	-13	-1
BANANA	Cooking Banana	3	600	3.0	15	30	3	48.00		360.00	360.00	312	8
CITRUS	Orange	3	140	4.0		20		20.00		42.00	42.00	22	1
OTHER	Megapod Egg	10	1397	65.2	9	242		251.44		558.75	558.75	307	31

19.7 Table 19.3 shows the time taken to different markets and the type of crop sold at each market. The classification of markets is subject to local interpretation, where "central" would generally be the provincial capital.

Table: 19.3
MARKET LOCATION

market location:		local	inter-mediate	central	Honiara	trading ship	% obs	number of obs
i) Time taken to market produce								
time taken to go to market and back (days)		(% observations)						
0 - .5		6					6	3
.5 - 1		69	8	16			94	46
1 - 2								
2 - 5								
5 - 10								
› 10								
% observations		76	8	16			100	
number of observations		37	4	8			49	49
mean time (days)		1	1	1				1.75
ii) Crops sold at different markets		(% observations)						
COCONUT/COCOA	Coconut	2					2	1
	Copra	39	6				45	22
ROOT CROPS	Sweet Potato	29	2	4			35	17
	Cassava	2					2	1
CABBAGE	Hibiscus Cabbage			4			4	2
BANANA	Cooking Banana			2			2	1
CITRUS	Orange			2			2	1
OTHER	Megapod Egg	4		4			8	4
	% observations	76	8	16			100	
	number of observations	37	4	8				49

19.8 Table 19.4 summarises crop price perception and sale volumes.

Table: 19.4
CROP PRICE PERCEPTION AND SALE VOLUMES

		⟨---- sale price ----⟩			⟨----- sale volume -----⟩			number of obs
		poor	average	good	little	average	more than usual	
COCONUT	Coconut		100			100		1
	Copra	32	59	9	45	50	5	22
ROOT CROPS	Sweet Potato	6	59	35	76	24		17
	Cassava			100	100			1
CABBAGE	Hibiscus Cabbage		50	50	50	50		2
BANANA	Cooking Banana			100	100			1
CITRUS	Orange		100			100		1
OTHER	Megapod Egg		100			75	25	4
Number of observations		8	30	11	26	21	2	49

19.9 Sale volumes and prices are generally regarded as "average". Local market prices were not available in Simbo during the survey.

19.10 Table 19.5 summarises marketing problems. To the right of the table are the proportion of cases by severity of problem. These are combined with crop type in the body of the table to show the "index of severity". In this index "no problem" is weighted "0", "slight problem" is weighted "0.5", and "severe problem" is weighted "1.0". Thus if all cases registered a severe problem the index would be "1.0".

Table: 19.5
MARKETING PROBLEMS

Number of observations = 49

	⟨--- crop type ---⟩			⟨--- severity of problem ---⟩		
	coconut and cocoa	root crops	other crops	none	slight	severe
	(index of severity)			(% cases)		
terrain too difficult	0.1	0.1		82	10	8
distance too great	0.1	0.1	0.1	71	4	24
not enough time/labour	0.0	0.0	0.0	92	8	
transport cost too high	0.0	0.1	0.1	82	8	10
low price at market	0.2	0.1	0.1	45	43	12
lack of transport	0.0	0.1	0.1	80	2	18
unreliable transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	94	6	
risk of not selling enough				100		
crop damage in transit				100		
administrative restrictions				100		
quarantine control				100		
other problem				100		

Note: "Index of Severity is a weighted summary of severity of marketing problems.
It falls in the range 0 to 1 where 0.0 = no marketing problem
0.5 = slight marketing problem
1.0 = severe marketing problem

19.11 Marketing problems are generally slight, with most crops marketed locally or in Gizo.

Annex: 1
CROP NAMES AND CODES

A1.1 The following list describes the hierarchical coding sequence used by AES in farming systems surveys to describe crop types. The list may be added to by inserting other crops of interest within the appropriate category.

A1.2 At the garden level only broad distinctions are made between cleared land, tree crops, short term cash crops, and food crops. Only single digit numeric codes are permitted at this level and these do not distinguish between crop type or mixtures. They do, however, provide important information about the structure of the holding. Code "1" for instance specifies "tree crops".

A1.3 At the plot level alphabetical codes are used to describe crop mixtures. These are used to describe cropping patterns and the analysis of labour by crop. Letter codes are strung together so there is no pre-set limit on the complexity of mixtures described. Some simplification is introduced within the code categories themselves. The dominant crop is listed first and other crops are listed to the right in decreasing order of importance. The string code then takes the form of an alphabetical "number", where the most significant characters are to the left and the least significant to the right. Forinstance "a" specifies "cleared land", while "rvgfl" specifies a mixture in decreasing order of importance of "sweet potato, cassava, cabbage, beans, banana".

A1.4 At the yield and marketing levels it is necessary to specify exactly the crop under study, and so a unique three-digit numeric code is assigned to each crop. The list need not be complete and may be added to as necessary since "spare codes" are available. Forinstance "613" specifies "pineapple".

Table: A1.1
CROP NAMES AND CODES

garden code	garden name	plot code	yield and marketing code	yield and marketing name	scientific name
0	cleared	a	100	CLEARED (unplanted)	
1	tree crops	b	200	COCONUT	Cocos nucifera
			210	Local Tall	
			211	Rennel	
			212	Dwarf Hybrid	
			219	Other	
			250	Copra	
1	tree crops	c	300	COCOA	Theobroma cacao
			310	Cocoa green beans	
			311	Cocoa dry beans	
		d		Pasture	
3	food crops		400	ROOT CROPS	
		r	410	Sweet Potato	Ipomoea batatas
		s	411	Taro Common	Colocasia esculenta
		s	412	Giant	Alocasia micorhiza
		s	413	Hong Kong	Xanthosoma saggitifolium
		s	414	Swamp	Cytosperma chamissonis
		t	415	Yam	Dioscorea alata
		u	416	Pana	Dioscorea esculenta
		v	417	Cassava	Manihot esculenta
		w	419	Other root crop	
3	food crops	e	430	GRAIN CROPS	
			431	Corn	Zea mays
			432	Peanuts	Arachis hypogaea
			439	Other grain crop	
3	food crops	f	440	BEANS	
			441	Long bean	Phaseolus vulgaris
			442	Wing bean	Psophocarpus tetragonolobus
			443	Snake bean	Trichosanthes cucumerina
			444	Mung bean	Phaseolus aureus
			445	Pigeon pea	Cajanus cajan
			449	Other bean	

3	food crops	g	450	CABBAGE	
			451	Hibiscus cabbage	Hibiscus manihot
			452	Kangkong	
			453	Chinese cabbage	Brassica chinensis
			454	English cabbage	Brassica compestis
			455	Watercress	
			459	Other cabbage	
3	food crops	h	460	VEGETABLE	
			461	Pumpkin	Cucurbita maxima
			462	Cucumber	Cucumis sativus
			463	Shallot	Allium spp.
			464	Onion	Allium cepa
			465	Tomato	Lycopersicon esculentum
			466	Okra	Hibiscus esculentus
			467	Egg plant	Solanum melongena
			468	Green pepper (sweet)	Capsicum annuum
			479	Other vegetable	
2	short term cash crops	i	500	SPICES	
			511	Chilli pepper	Capsicum spp.
			512	Pepper corn	Piper nigrum
			513	Turmeric	Curcuma domestica
			514	Cardamom	Ellettaria cardamomum
			515	Cinnamon	Cinnamomum zeylanicum
			516	Ginger	Zingiber officinale
			517	Garlic	Allium sativum
			518	Vanilla	Vanilla fragrans
			529	Other spice	
2/3	cash/food crops	j	600	FRUIT CROPS	
			611	Water melon	Citrullus lanatus
			612	Rock melon	
			613	Pineapple	Ananas comosus
			614	Paw Paw	Carica papaya
			615	Passion fruit	Passiflora edulus f. flavicarpa
			619	Other fruit crop	
1	tree crops	k	620	FRUIT TREES	
			621	Guava	Psidium guajava
			622	Mango	Mangifera indica
			623	Soursop	
			624	Local Apple	
			625	Malayan Apple	Eugenia malaccensis
			626	Avocado	Persea americana
			629	Other fruit tree	

3	food crops	l	630	BANANA	Musa spp.
			631	Cooking banana	
			632	Sweet banana	
			639	Other banana	
1	tree crops	m	640	CITRUS TREES	
			641	Orange	Citrus sinensis
			642	Lime	Citrus aurantifolia
			643	Grapefruit	Citrus paradisi
			644	Pomelo	Citrus grandis
			649	Other citrus	
1	tree crops	n	650	NUT TREES	
			651	Ngali Nut	Canarium spp.
			652	Cut Nut	Barringtonia spp.
			653	Betel Nut	Areca catechu
			654	Cashew Nut	Anacardium occidentale
			655	Alite Nut	Terminalia catappa
			659	Other Nut	
2	short term cash crops	o	660	SUGAR CANE	
			661	Sugar cane	Saccharum spp.
			662	Pit Pit	Saccharum edule
			669	Other	
1	tree crops	p	700	FOOD/BUILDING TREE	
			701	Breadfruit	Artocarpus altilis
			702	Sago palm	Metroxylon spp.
			703	Bamboo	Nastus spp.
			709	Other tree	
2	short term cash crops	q	800	Tobacco	Nicotiana tabacum

Annex: 2
LABOUR BUDGETS

A2.1 Sunmmaries of labour in the main body of the report are derived from labour budgets shown in tables A2.1 to A2.9, each covering a major land or crop operation:

Table	Operation
A2.1	Land Clearance
A2.2	Cultivation
A2.3	Planting
A2.4	Tree Crops Establishment
A2.5	Tree Crops Maintenance
A2.6	First Weeding
A2.7	Second Weeding
A2.8	Third Weeding
A2.9	Harvesting

A2.2 Each table is divided into two sub-tables, named "a" and "b". Part "a" expresses budgets in the form of labour per hectare. Part "b" converts these results to labour per holding, based on mean holding sizes previously derived.

A2.3 Tables in "part a" are divided into two main components. Part "i" expresses "labour input by main crop growing in the plot". This is the measured labour input from field data and is derived from a subsample of plot observations. To the left of the table is the main crop type, which is the dominant crop in a mixture. In the first column of the table is the number of plots on which observations were made, and in the second column is the mean area of observed plots. The third column summarises the average number of times per year that the operation is performed in a cropping sequence, and the fourth column expresses the average number of hours worked per day.

A2.4 Within the box are labour data expressed in terms of seasonal (single crop) and annual (crop sequence) labour input, broken down by men, women and paid labour. The wage cost of paid labour is shown in the right-most column. In this, hours are converted to days by dividing by the average number of hours worked per day. This then takes account of "unproductive" time such as for travel to and from the garden, and expresses labour in terms of actual time taken. It does not, however, take account of different agricultural operations which may take place on the same day for instance where a morning might be spent clearing a plot while the afternoon is spent in weeding. Commonly work is split between the cool hours of the morning and late afternoon and so such circumstances should not generally arise.

A2.5 Below is "part ii" of the table, in which the composition of labour input is shown in more detail. The first four columns show the average number of workers in each category. Within the box is a summary of the table above, in which the % contribution of men, women and paid labour is shown.

A2.6 "Part b" of the table is on the page following "part a", in which annual labour per hectare is converted to annual labour per holding based on mean holding areas recorded for each given crop and operation - since each sub-sample will differ from the others. These are shown in the upper part of the table in two forms, as work hours and as work days by category of labour. The annual wage labour cost is shown in the far right column of the table.

A2.7 Below is the labour budget expressed in terms of time per household labour unit. In this it is assumed that communal labour is reciprocated and so balances out. Total labour input may therefore be expressed simply in terms of family labour. Wage labour is external and is therefore given the adult equivalent "weighting" of 1. Family labour is weighted according to the age composition of the family, analysed in chapter 3.

A2.8 Each set of tables for an operation is accompanied by a diagram in which the annual days of labour per holding are summarised by crop and by labour category.

A2.9 Various points should be noted about the derivation of labour budgets:

i) They are expressed in the form of "models" which are based on a sub-sample of observations. These are derived from interview, not direct measurement, although care is taken to minimise recall periods. Labour budgets are built up from a mosaic of labour records.

ii) Crop categories are summaries of complex mixtures in which the crop listed is dominant. Labour data are thus compatible with cropping pattern data and represents actual field conditions. No attempt is made to restrict or control the conditions under observation.

iii) Each table shows the labour input for an operation which is conducted. The tables do not show the extent to which operations may be missed or combined. Such refinements are difficult to include without a more complex, and therefore more costly and time consuming, survey design. The analysis therefore tends to be conservative since it does not take account of possible economies in combined operations.

iv) Caution should be exercised in interpreting results from few observations since labour data on complex systems are very variable.

v) Labour, although of central importance in the agricultural economy, is not necessarily economically optimising. Often labour has an important social character in which households will group together and "share" labour. Differences in site and labour composition, together with the social character of some labour, introduce considerable variability into results.

Table: A2.1
LABOUR OPERATIONS ON LAND CLEARANCE (per hectare)

		number of obs (plots)	mean plot area (ha)	operation times per year	average hours worked per day	labour input: men (hours/ha)	labour input: women (hours/ha)	labour input: paid (hours/ha)	labour input: per year (hrs/ha)	labour input: per year (days/ha)	labour cost ($/ha/yr)
i) Labour input by main crop growing in the plot											
All plots summary	:	64	0.238	1.33	4.8	385	147	16	728	151	8.04
Cleared land	a:	7	0.031	1.57	4.3	341	40		599	140	
Coconut	b:	10	1.253	1.00	6.2	415	214		629	101	
Grain Crops	e:	1	0.007	1.00	2.0	615			615	308	
Banana	1:	1	0.055	1.00	4.8			181	181	38	90.42
Sweet Potato	r:	39	0.059	1.38	4.6	361	161	22	753	162	10.87
Cassava	v:	6	0.023	1.33	5.5	562	119		908	165	

Note: 4.8 hours/day for banana is an assumed figure

		average number of workers: men	average number of workers: women	average number of workers: paid	average number of workers: total	% contribution: men	% contribution: women	% contribution: paid
ii) Labour composition								
All plots summary	:	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.5	70	27	3
Cleared land	a:	1.1	0.1		1.3	90	10	
Coconut	b:	1.1	0.3		1.4	66	34	
Grain Crops	e:	1.0			1.0	100		
Banana	1:			10.0	10.0			100
Sweet Potato	r:	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.8	66	30	4
Cassava	v:	1.7	0.3		2.0	83	17	

Note : 1. "Operation times per year" is the average number of times the operation is performed per year.
2. "Hours per year" is the sum of hours per season multiplied by times per year.

LABOUR OPERATIONS ON LAND CLEARANCE (per holding)

i) Total time worked

	mean holding area (ha)	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	work days: total	labour cost (SI$)
Total :	0.899	374	185	4	64	31	1	96	2
Cleared land :	0.007	4	0		1	0		1	
Coconut :	0.727	302	156		49	25		74	
Grain Crops :	0.000	0			0			0	
Banana :	0.002			0			0	0	0
Sweet Potato :	0.127	63	28	4	14	6	1	21	1
Cassava :	0.006	4	1		1	0		1	
Other	0.030								

Derived from plot details aggregated over entire holding

ii) Time worked per labour unit

	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	% contribution to family labour: men	% contribution to family labour: women
Labour units available	1.86	1.71	1.00					
Total	201	108	4	34	18	1	67	33
Cleared land	2	0		0	0		90	10
Coconut	162	91		26	15		66	34
Grain Crops	0			0			100	
Banana			0			0		
Sweet Potato	34	17	4	7	4	0	69	31
Cassava	2	1		0	0		33	17

Derived from household composition labour availability
% contribution to family labour is derived from the table above

Table: A2.2
LABOUR OPERATIONS ON CULTIVATION (per hectare)

i) Labour input by main crop growing in the plot

		number of obs (plots)	mean plot area (ha)	operation times per year	average hours worked per day	labour input: per season: hours/ha: men	labour input: per season: hours/ha: women	labour input: per season: hours/ha: paid	labour input: per year: hours (hrs/ha)	labour input: per year: days (d/ha)	labour cost ($/ha/yr)
All plots summary	:	62	0.102	1.98	4.7	373	137	19	1049	224	8.54
Cleared land	a:										
Coconut	b:	2	1.643	1.00	8.0	42			42	5	
Grain Crops	e:	1	0.007	1.00	2.0	308			308	154	
Banana	l:	1	0.055	1.00	4.7			181	181	39	90.42
Sweet Potato	r:	51	0.055	2.10	4.6	353	157	20	1112	241	8.61
Cassava	v:	7	0.024	1.71	5.3	675	66		1270	240	

Note: 4.7 hours/day for banana is an assumed figure

ii) Labour composition

		average number of workers: men	average number of workers: women	average number of workers: paid	average number of workers: total	% contribution: men	% contribution: women	% contribution: paid
All plots summary	:	1.3	0.4	0.7	2.4	71	26	4
Cleared land	a:							
Coconut	b:	1.0			1.0	100		
Grain Crops	e:	1.0			1.0	100		
Banana	l:			10.0	10.0			100
Sweet Potato	r:	1.4	0.5	0.7	2.5	67	30	4
Cassava	v:	1.0	0.3		1.3	91	9	

Note : 1. "Operation times per year" is the average number of times the operation is performed per year.
2. "Hours per year" is the sum of hours per season multiplied by times per year.

LABOUR OPERATIONS ON CULTIVATION (per holding)

i) Total time worked

		mean holding area (ha)	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	work days: total	labour cost (SI$)
Total	:	0.899	132	43	6	26	9	1	36	1
Cleared land	:	0.007								
Coconut	:	0.727	31			4			4	
Grain Crops	:	0.000	0			0			0	
Banana	:	0.002			0			0	0	0
Sweet Potato	:	0.127	94	42	5	20	9	1	31	1
Cassava	:	0.006	7	1		1	0		1	
Other		0.030								

Derived from plot details aggregated over entire holding

ii) Time worked per labour unit

	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	% contribution to family labour: men	% contribution to family labour: women
Labour units available	1.86	1.71	1.00					
Total	71	25	6	14	5	1	76	24
Cleared land								
Coconut	16			2			100	
Grain Crops	0			0			100	
Banana			0			0		
Sweet Potato	51	24	5	11	5	1	69	31
Cassava	4	0		1	0		91	9

Derived from household composition labour availability
% contribution to family labour is derived from the table above

Table: A2.3
LABOUR OPERATIONS ON PLANTING (per hectare)

		number of obs (plots)	mean plot area (ha)	operation times per year	average hours worked per day	labour input: per season: men	labour input: per season: women	labour input: per season: paid	labour input: per year: hours (hrs/ha)	labour input: per year: days (d/ha)	labour cost ($/ha/yr)
i) Labour input by main crop growing in the plot											
All plots summary	:	70	0.222	1.87	4.9	281	258	3	1014	206	1.32
Cleared land	a:										
Coconut	b:	10	1.253	1.00	6.2	404	211		615	99	
Grain Crops	e:	1	0.007	1.00	1.0	154			154	154	
Banana	l:	1	0.055	1.00	4.9			181	181	37	90.42
Sweet Potato	r:	51	0.055	2.08	4.8	233	269		1043	216	
Cassava	v:	7	0.024	1.86	5.0	503	315		1519	304	

Note: 4.9 hours/day for banana is an assumed figure

		average number of workers: men	average number of workers: women	average number of workers: paid	average number of workers: total	% contribution: men	% contribution: women	% contribution: paid
ii) Labour composition								
All plots summary	:	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.8	52	48	0
Cleared land	a:							
Coconut	b:	1.1	0.3		1.4	66	34	
Grain Crops	e:	1.0			1.0	100		
Banana	l:			10.0	10.0			100
Sweet Potato	r:	0.9	0.9		1.8	46	54	
Cassava	v:	0.9	0.6		1.4	61	39	

Note : 1. "Operation times per year" is the average number of times the operation is performed per year.
2. "Hours per year" is the sum of hours per season multiplied by times per year.

LABOUR OPERATIONS ON PLANTING (per holding)

i) Total time worked

		mean holding area (ha)	work hours men	work hours women	work hours paid	work days men	work days women	work days paid	work days total	labour cost (SI$)
Total	:	0.899	361	228	0	61	40	0	102	0
Cleared land	:	0.007								
Coconut	:	0.727	294	153		47	25		72	
Grain Crops	:	0.000	0			0			0	
Banana	:	0.002			0			0	0	0
Sweet Potato	:	0.127	62	71		13	15		27	
Cassava	:	0.006	6	4		1	1		2	
Other		0.030								

Derived from plot details aggregated over entire holding

ii) Time worked per labour unit

	work hours men	work hours women	work hours paid	work days men	work days women	work days paid	% contribution to family labour men	% contribution to family labour women
Labour units available	1.86	1.71	1.00					
Total	194	133	0	33	23	0	61	39
Cleared land								
Coconut	158	90		25	14		66	34
Grain Crops	0			0			100	
Banana			0			0		
Sweet Potato	33	42		7	9		46	54
Cassava	3	2		1	0		61	39

Derived from household composition labour availability
% contribution to family labour is derived from the table above

Table: A2.4
LABOUR OPERATIONS ON ESTABLISHMENT (per hectare)

	number of obs (plots)	mean plot area (ha)	operation times per year	average hours worked per day	labour input: per season: hours/ha: men	labour input: per season: hours/ha: women	labour input: per season: hours/ha: paid (hrs/ha)	labour input: per year: hours (hrs/ha)	labour input: per year: days (d/ha)	labour cost ($/ha/yr)
i) Labour input by main crop growing in the plot										
All plots summary :										
Cleared land a:										
Coconut b:										
Grain Crops e:										
Banana l:										
Sweet Potato r:										
Cassava v:										

	average number of workers: men	average number of workers: women	average number of workers: paid	average number of workers: total	% contribution: men	% contribution: women	% contribution: paid
ii) Labour composition							
All plots summary :							
Cleared land a:							
Coconut b:							
Grain Crops e:							
Banana l:							
Sweet Potato r:							
Cassava v:							

Note : 1. "Operation times per year" is the average number of times the operation is performed per year.
2. "Hours per year" is the sum of hours per season multiplied by times per year.

LABOUR OPERATIONS ON ESTABLISHMENT (per holding)

i) Total time worked

	mean holding area (ha)	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	work days: total	labour cost (SI$)
Total :	0.899								
Cleared land :	0.007								
Coconut :	0.727								
Grain Crops :	0.000								
Banana :	0.002								
Sweet Potato :	0.127								
Cassava :	0.006								
Other	0.030								

Derived from plot details aggregated over entire holding

ii) Time worked per labour unit

	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	% contribution to family labour: men	% contribution to family labour: women
Labour units available	1.86	1.71	1.00					
Total								
Cleared land								
Coconut								
Grain Crops								
Banana								
Sweet Potato								
Cassava								

Derived from household composition labour availability
% contribution to family labour is derived from the table above

Table: A2.5
LABOUR OPERATIONS ON MAINTENANCE (per hectare)

		number of obs (plots)	mean plot area (ha)	operation times per year	average hours worked per day	labour input: per season: hours/ha: men	labour input: per season: hours/ha: women	labour input: per season: hours/ha: paid	labour input: per year: hours (hrs/ha)	labour input: per year: days (d/ha)	labour cost ($/ha/yr)
i) Labour input by main crop growing in the plot											
All plots summary	:	18	1.131	3.67	4.9	69	5	5	288	59	6.15
Cleared land	a:										
Coconut	b:	18	1.131	3.67	4.9	69	5	5	288	59	6.15
Grain Crops	e:										
Banana	l:										
Sweet Potato	r:										
Cassava	v:										

		average number of workers: men	average number of workers: women	average number of workers: paid	average number of workers: total	% contribution: men	% contribution: women	% contribution: paid
ii) Labour composition								
All plots summary	:	1.1	0.2	2.7	4.1	88	6	6
Cleared land	a:							
Coconut	b:	1.1	0.2	2.7	4.1	88	6	6
Grain Crops	e:							
Banana	l:							
Sweet Potato	r:							
Cassava	v:							

Note : 1. "Operation times per year" is the average number of times the operation is performed per year.
2. "Hours per year" is the sum of hours per season multiplied by times per year.

LABOUR OPERATIONS ON MAINTENANCE (per holding)

i) Total time worked

	mean holding area (ha)	work hours men	work hours women	work hours paid	work days men	work days women	work days paid	work days total	labour cost ($IS)
Total	0.899	184	13	12	38	3	3	43	4
Cleared land	0.007								
Coconut	0.727	184	13	12	38	3	3	43	4
Grain Crops	0.000								
Banana	0.002								
Sweet Potato	0.127								
Cassava	0.006								
Other	0.030								

Derived from plot details aggregated over entire holding

ii) Time worked per labour unit

	work hours men	work hours women	work hours paid	work days men	work days women	work days paid	% contribution to family labour men	% contribution to family labour women
Labour units available	1.86	1.71	1.00					
Total	99	8	12	20	2	1	93	7
Cleared land								
Coconut	99	8	12	20	2	1	93	7
Grain Crops								
Banana								
Sweet Potato								
Cassava								

Derived from household composition labour availability
% contribution to family labour is derived from the table above

Table: A2.6
LABOUR OPERATIONS ON FIRST WEEDING (per hectare)

		number of obs (plots)	mean plot area (ha)	operation times per year	average hours worked per day	labour input: per season: men (hours/ha)	labour input: per season: women (hours/ha)	labour input: per season: paid (hours/ha)	labour input: per year: hours (hrs/ha)	labour input: per year: days (d/ha)	labour cost ($/ha/yr)
i) Labour input by main crop growing in the plot											
All plots summary	:	45	0.054	1.67	4.7	174	620		1323	282	
Cleared land	a:										
Coconut	b:										
Grain Crops	e:	1	0.007	1.00							
Banana	l:	1	0.055	1.00	3.0	217			217	72	
Sweet Potato	r:	40	0.058	1.70	5.0	163	273		741	150	
Cassava	v:	3	0.018	1.67	3.3	353	268		1035	311	

		average number of workers: men	average number of workers: women	average number of workers: paid	average number of workers: total	% contribution: men	% contribution: women	% contribution: paid
ii) Labour composition								
All plots summary	:	0.7	0.9		1.5	22	78	
Cleared land	a:							
Coconut	b:							
Grain Crops	e:							
Banana	l:	2.0			2.0	100		
Sweet Potato	r:	0.7	0.9		1.6	37	63	
Cassava	v:	0.7	0.7		1.3	57	43	

Note : 1. "Operation times per year" is the average number of times the operation is performed per year.
2. "Hours per year" is the sum of hours per season multiplied by times per year.

LABOUR OPERATIONS ON FIRST WEEDING (per holding)

i) Total time worked

		mean holding area (ha)	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	work days: total	labour cost (SI$)
Total	:	0.899	39	62		8	13		21	
Cleared land	:	0.007								
Coconut	:	0.727								
Grain Crops	:	0.000								
Banana	:	0.002	0			0			0	
Sweet Potato	:	0.127	35	59		7	12		19	
Cassava	:	0.006	4	3		1	1		2	
Other		0.030								

Derived from plot details aggregated over entire holding

ii) Time worked per labour unit

	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	% contribution to family labour: men	% contribution to family labour: women
Labour units available	1.86	1.71	1.00					
Total	21	36		4	7		39	61
Cleared land								
Coconut								
Grain Crops								
Banana	0			0			100	
Sweet Potato	19	34		4	7		37	63
Cassava	2	2		1	0		57	43

Derived from household composition labour availability
% contribution to family labour is derived from the table above

Table: A2.7
LABOUR OPERATIONS ON SECOND WEEDING (per hectare)

		number of obs (plots)	mean plot area (ha)	operation times per year	average hours worked per day	labour input: per season: hours/ha: men	labour input: per season: hours/ha: women	labour input: per season: hours/ha: paid	labour input: per year: hours (hrs/ha)	labour input: per year: days (d/ha)	labour cost ($/ha/yr)
i) Labour input by main crop growing in the plot											
All plots summary	:	8	0.071	1.38	6.1	133	250		527	86	
Cleared land	a:										
Coconut	b:										
Grain Crops	e:										
Banana	l:										
Sweet Potato	r:	8	0.071	1.38	6.1	133	250		527	86	
Cassava	v:										

		average number of workers: men	average number of workers: women	average number of workers: paid	average number of workers: total	% contribution: men	% contribution: women	% contribution: paid
ii) Labour composition								
All plots summary	:	0.8	1.1		1.9	35	65	
Cleared land	a:							
Coconut	b:							
Grain Crops	e:							
Banana	l:							
Sweet Potato	r:	0.8	1.1		1.9	35	65	
Cassava	v:							

Note : 1. "Operation times per year" is the average number of times the operation is performed per year.
2. "Hours per year" is the sum of hours per season multiplied by times per year.

LABOUR OPERATIONS ON SECOND WEEDING (per holding)

i) Total time worked

		mean holding area (ha)	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	work days: total	labour cost (SI$)
Total	:	0.899	23	44		4	7		11	
Cleared land	:	0.007								
Coconut	:	0.727								
Grain Crops	:	0.000								
Banana	:	0.002								
Sweet Potato	:	0.127	23	44		4	7		11	
Cassava	:	0.006								
Other		0.030								

Derived from plot details aggregated over entire holding

ii) Time worked per labour unit

	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	% contribution to family labour: men	% contribution to family labour: women
Labour units available	1.86	1.71	1.00					
Total	12	26		2	4		35	65
Cleared land								
Coconut								
Grain Crops								
Banana								
Sweet Potato	12	26		2	4		35	65
Cassava								

Derived from household composition labour availability
% contribution to family labour is derived from the table above

LABOUR OPERATIONS ON THIRD WEEDING (per holding)

i) Total time worked

	mean holding area (ha)	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	work days: total	labour cost (I)
Total :	0.899	11	18		2	3		4	
Cleared land :	0.007								
Coconut :	0.727								
Grain Crops :	0.000								
Banana :	0.002								
Sweet Potato :	0.127	11	18		2	3		4	
Cassava :	0.006								
Other	0.030								

Derived from plot details aggregated over entire holding

ii) Time worked per labour unit

	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	% contribution to family labour: men	% contribution to family labour: women
Labour units available	1.86	1.71	1.00					
Total	6	11		1	2		38	62
Cleared land								
Coconut								
Grain Crops								
Banana								
Sweet Potato	6	11		1	2		38	62
Cassava								

Derived from household composition labour availability
% contribution to family labour is derived from the table above

Table: A2.9
LABOUR OPERATIONS ON HARVESTING (per hectare)

		number of obs (plots)	mean plot area (ha)	operation times per year	average hours worked per day	labour input: per season: men (hours/ha)	labour input: per season: women (hours/ha)	labour input: per season: paid (hours/ha)	labour input: per year: hours (hrs/ha)	labour input: per year: days (d/ha)	labour cost ($/ha/yr)
i) Labour input by main crop growing in the plot											
All plots summary	:	49	0.431	4.27	3.3	171	261		1843	557	
Cleared land	a:										
Coconut	b:	15	1.257	4.80	6.3	32	25		274	44	
Grain Crops	e:										
Banana	l:	1	0.055	8.00	2.0	36			288	144	
Sweet Potato	r:	33	0.067	3.91	2.0	238	377		2404	1202	
Cassava	v:										

		average number of workers: men	average number of workers: women	average number of workers: paid	average number of workers: total	% contribution: men	% contribution: women	% contribution: paid
ii) Labour composition								
All plots summary	:	1.0	1.0		2.0	40	60	
Cleared land	a:							
Coconut	b:	2.0	1.0		3.0	56	44	
Grain Crops	e:							
Banana	l:	1.0			1.0	100		
Sweet Potato	r:	0.5	1.0		1.5	39	61	
Cassava	v:							

Note : 1. "Operation times per year" is the average number of times the operation is performed per year.
2. "Hours per year" is the sum of hours per season multiplied by times per year.

LABOUR OPERATIONS ON HARVESTING (per holding)

i) Total time worked

	mean holding area (ha)	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	work days: total	labour cost (SI$)
Total :	0.899	230	274		77	108		185	
Cleared land :	0.007								
Coconut :	0.727	112	87		18	14		32	
Grain Crops :	0.000								
Banana :	0.002	1			0			0	
Sweet Potato :	0.127	118	187		59	94		153	
Cassava :	0.006								
Other	0.030								

Derived from plot details aggregated over entire holding

ii) Time worked per labour unit

	work hours: men	work hours: women	work hours: paid	work days: men	work days: women	work days: paid	% contribution to family labour: men	% contribution to family labour: women
Labour units available	1.86	1.71	1.00					
Total	124	160		41	63		46	54
Cleared land								
Coconut	60	51		10	8		56	44
Grain Crops								
Banana	0			0			100	
Sweet Potato	64	109		32	55		39	61
Cassava								

Derived from household composition labour availability
% contribution to family labour is derived from the table above

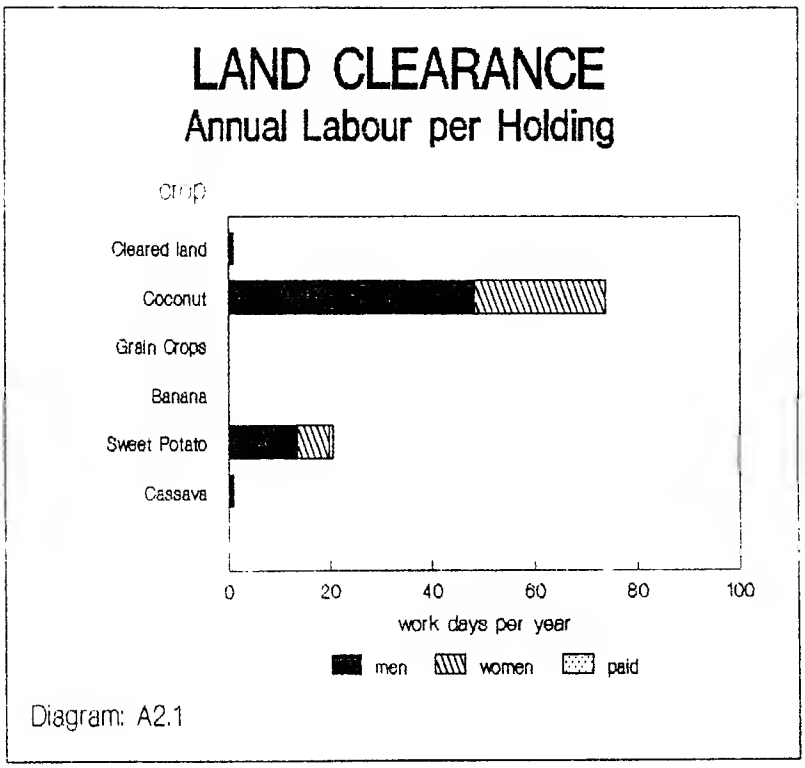


Diagram: A2.1

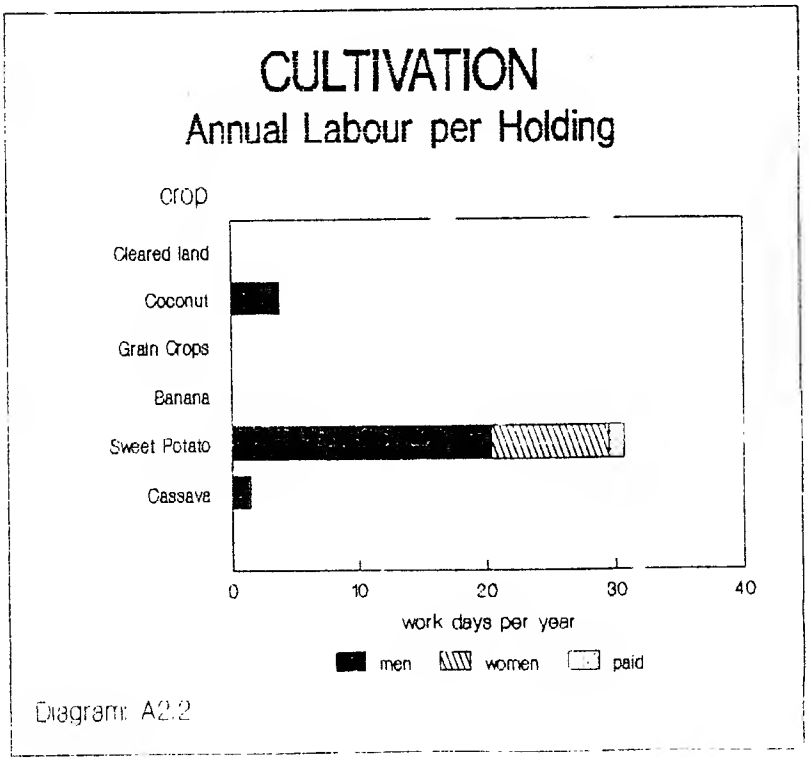


Diagram: A2.2

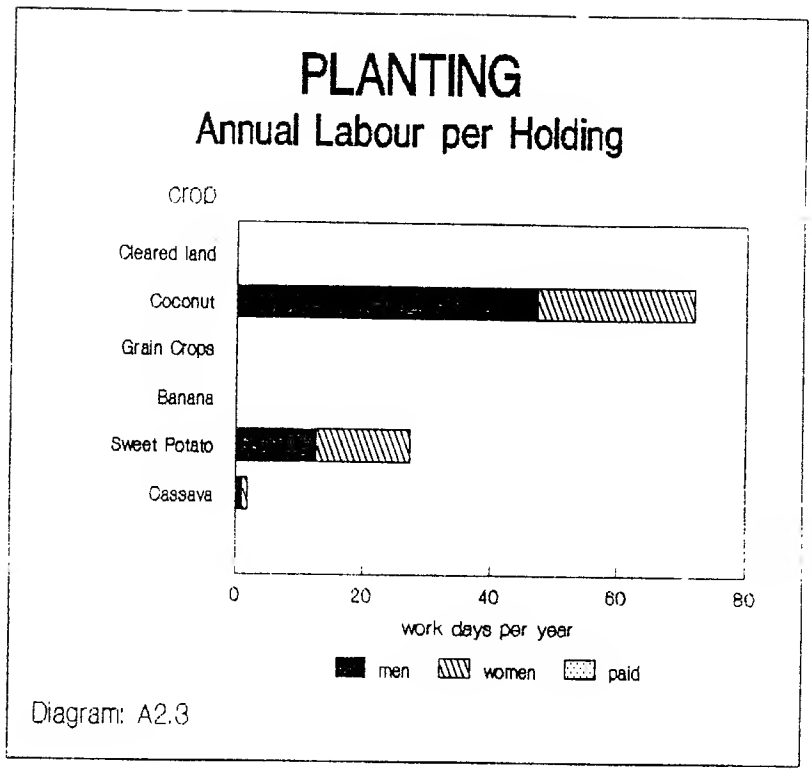


Diagram: A2.3

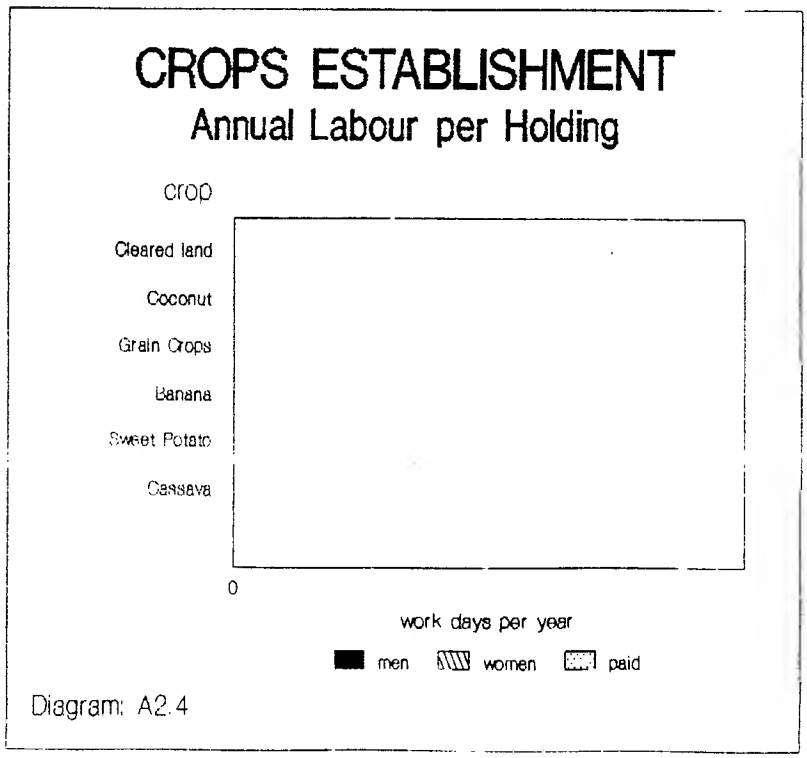


Diagram: A2.4

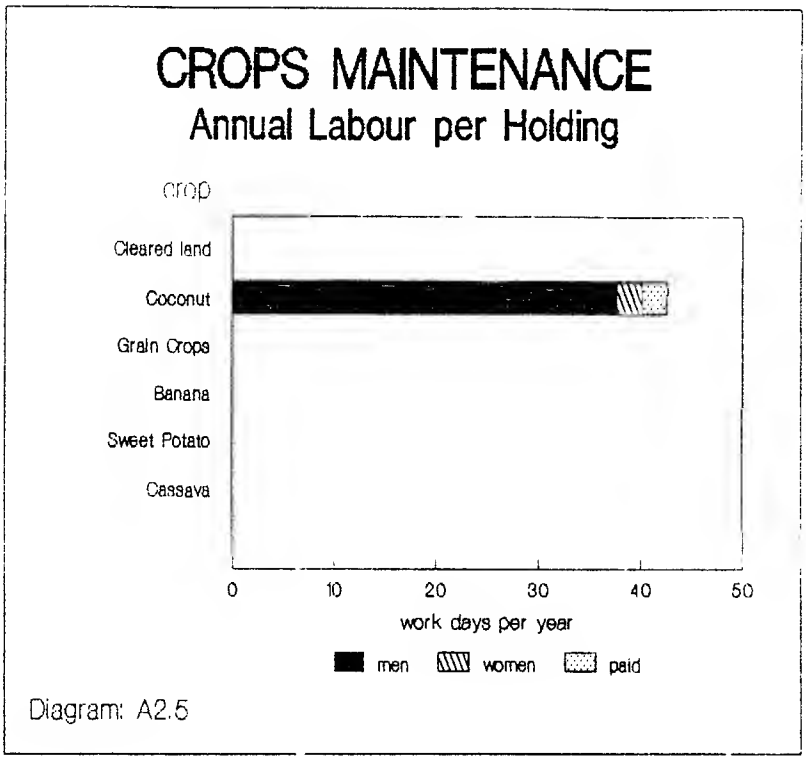


Diagram: A2.5

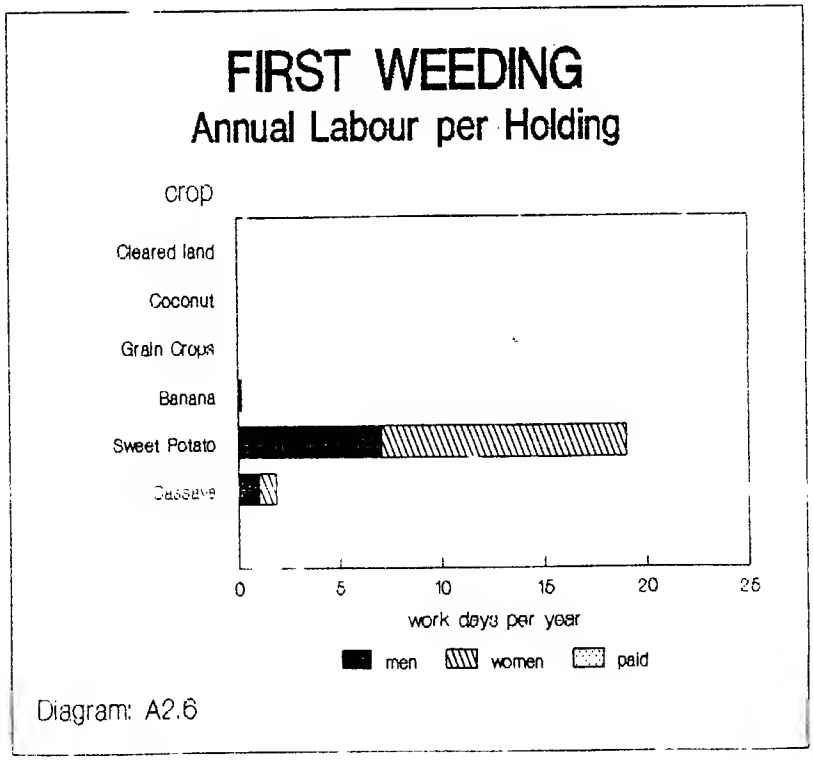


Diagram: A2.6

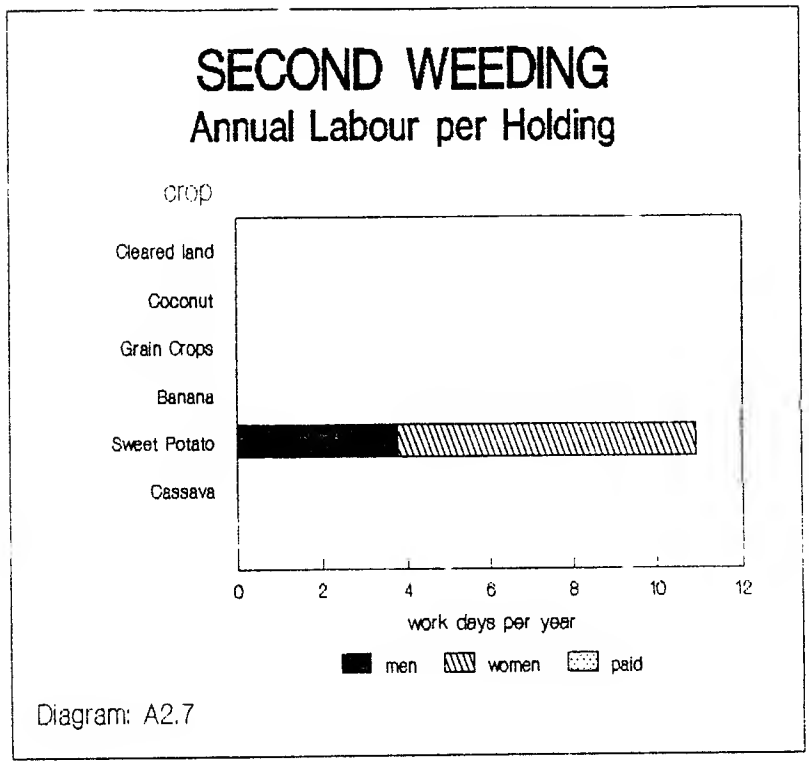


Diagram: A2.7

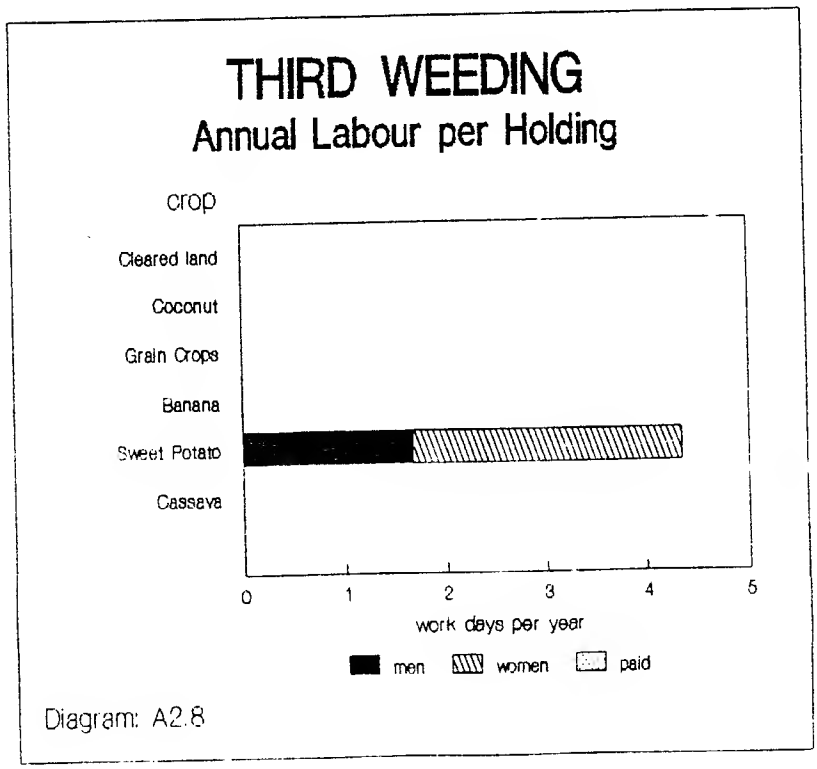


Diagram: A2.8

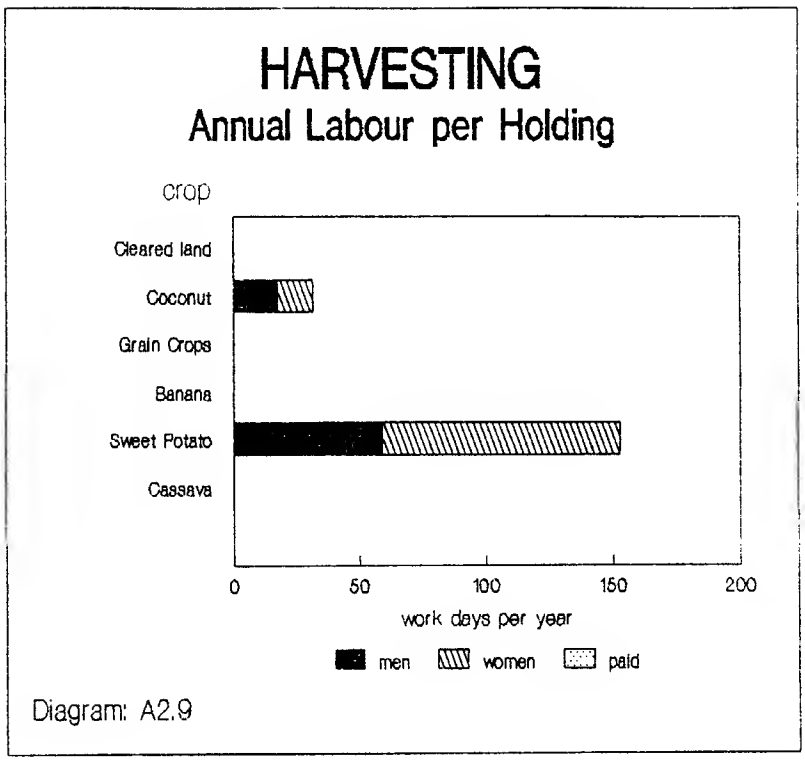

HARVESTING
Annual Labour per Holding
crop
Cleared land
Coconut
Grain Crops
Banana
Sweet Potato
Cassava
0
50
100
150
200
work days per year
men
women
paid

Diagram: A2.9

Annex: 3
CROP DAMAGE

A3.1 The following analysis of crop damage is based on observations of crop mixtures at the plot level. Tables show the dominant crop growing in the mixture, but damage encountered may refer to other crops in the plot. In the present analysis it is possible only to present results at the plot level, and not at the crop level.

Table: A3.1a
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO INSECTS - AFFECTING LEAVES

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots		5	6	2	3	150	11	89
cleared land	a					8		100
coconut	b					27		100
coconut + cocoa	z					1		100
Grain crops	e					1		100
banana	l					1		100
sweet potato	r	5	6	2	2	102	15	85
yam	t					1		100
cassava	v				1	9	11	89

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area							100
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b						100
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r						100
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.1b
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO INSECTS - AFFECTING FRUITS

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots		20	5	1	1	150	18	82
cleared land	a					8		100
coconut	b	6	3			27	33	67
coconut + cocoa	z					1		100
Grain crops	e					1		100
banana	l					1		100
sweet potato	r	14	2	1		102	17	83
yam	t				1	1	100	
cassava	v					9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area		20	6			26	74
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b	21	7			28	72
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r	20				20	80
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.1c
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO INSECTS - AFFECTING ROOTS

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots		6	8			150	9	91
cleared land	a					8		100
coconut	b					27		100
coconut + cocoa	z					1		100
Grain crops	e					1		100
banana	l					1		100
sweet potato	r	6	8			102	14	86
yam	t					1		100
cassava	v					9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area		3	3			6	94
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b						100
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r	20	20			40	60
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.2a
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO DISEASE - AFFECTING LEAVES

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots		2	1		I	150	2	98
cleared land	a				I	8		100
coconut	b				I	27		100
coconut + cocoa	z				I	1		100
Grain crops	e				I	1		100
banana	l				I	1		100
sweet potato	r	2	1		I	102	3	97
yam	t				I	1		100
cassava	v				I	9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area					I		100
cleared land	a				I		100
coconut	b				I		100
coconut + cocoa	z				I		100
Grain crops	e				I		100
banana	l				I		100
sweet potato	r				I		100
yam	t				I		100
cassava	v				I		100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.2a
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO DISEASE - AFFECTING FRUITS

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots		11	2			150	9	91
cleared land	a					8		100
coconut	b	2	2			27	15	85
coconut + cocoa	z					1		100
Grain crops	e					1		100
banana	l					1		100
sweet potato	r	9				102	9	91
yam	t					1		100
cassava	v					9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area		9	3			11	89
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b	10	3			14	86
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r						100
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.2c
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO DISEASE - AFFECTING ROOTS

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots		2			I	150	1	99
cleared land	a				I	8		100
coconut	b				I	27		100
coconut + cocoa	z				I	1		100
Grain crops	e				I	1		100
banana	l				I	1		100
sweet potato	r	2			I	102	2	98
yam	t				I	1		100
cassava	v				I	9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area					I		100
cleared land	a				I		100
coconut	b				I		100
coconut + cocoa	z				I		100
Grain crops	e				I		100
banana	l				I		100
sweet potato	r				I		100
yam	t				I		100
cassava	v				I		100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.3
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO HUMANS

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots						150		100
cleared land	a					8		100
coconut	b					27		100
coconut + cocoa	z					1		100
Grain crops	e					1		100
banana	l					1		100
sweet potato	r					102		100
yam	t					1		100
cassava	v					9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area							100
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b						100
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r						100
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.4
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO FIRE

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots						150		100
cleared land	a					8		100
coconut	b					27		100
coconut + cocoa	z					1		100
Grain crops	e					1		100
banana	l					1		100
sweet potato	r					102		100
yam	t					1		100
cassava	v					9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area							100
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b						100
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r						100
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.5
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO FLOOD

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots						150		100
cleared land	a					8		100
coconut	b					27		100
coconut + cocoa	z					1		100
Grain crops	e					1		100
banana	l					1		100
sweet potato	r					102		100
yam	t					1		100
cassava	v					9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area							100
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b						100
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r						100
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.6
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO WIND

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots					150		100
cleared land	a				8		100
coconut	b				27		100
coconut + cocoa	z				1		100
Grain crops	e				1		100
banana	l				1		100
sweet potato	r				102		100
yam	t				1		100
cassava	v				9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area							100
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b						100
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r						100
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.7
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO RATS

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots		2	1		I	150	2	98
cleared land	a				I	8		100
coconut	b	2			I	27	7	93
coconut + cocoa	z				I	1		100
Grain crops	e				I	1		100
banana	l				I	1		100
sweet potato	r		1		I	102	1	99
yam	t				I	1		100
cassava	v				I	9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area		6			I	6	94
cleared land	a				I		100
coconut	b	7			I	7	93
coconut + cocoa	z				I		100
Grain crops	e				I		100
banana	l				I		100
sweet potato	r				I		100
yam	t				I		100
cassava	v				I		100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.8
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO BIRDS

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots		18	10	1		150	19	81
cleared land	a					8		100
coconut	b	3				27	11	89
coconut + cocoa	z					1		100
Grain crops	e					1		100
banana	l					1		100
sweet potato	r	15	10	1		102	25	75
yam	t					1		100
cassava	v					9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area		11				11	89
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b	10				10	90
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r	20				20	80
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.9
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO BATS

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots		3				150	2	98
cleared land	a					8		100
coconut	b	2				27	7	93
coconut + cocoa	z					1		100
Grain crops	e					1		100
banana	l	1				1	100	
sweet potato	r					102		100
yam	t					1		100
cassava	v					9		100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area		6				6	94
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b	7				7	93
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r						100
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.10
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO LIVESTOCK

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots					I 150			100
cleared land	a				I 8			100
coconut	b				I 27			100
coconut + cocoa	z				I 1			100
Grain crops	e				I 1			100
banana	l				I 1			100
sweet potato	r				I 102			100
yam	t				I 1			100
cassava	v				I 9			100

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	consid-erable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area					I		100
cleared land	a				I		100
coconut	b				I		100
coconut + cocoa	z				I		100
Grain crops	e				I		100
banana	l				I		100
sweet potato	r				I		100
yam	t				I		100
cassava	v				I		100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Table: A3.11
CROP DAMAGE DUE TO OTHER FACTORS

i) Frequency of plots damaged

extent of damage:		little	considerable	severe	crop devastated	total # plots	% affected	% unaffected
all plots		5	11	1		150	11	89
cleared land	a					8		100
coconut	b	1				27	4	96
coconut + cocoa	z					1		100
Grain crops	e					1		100
banana	l					1		100
sweet potato	r	4	10			102	14	86
yam	t			1		1	100	
cassava	v		1			9	11	89

Note: Damage to coconuts is coconut crabs
Damage to sweet potato is slugs; other crops is soil erosion (1) and dog (1)

ii) % crop area affected

extent of damage:		little	considerable	severe	crop devastated	% affected	% unaffected
% total cropped area		3				3	97
cleared land	a						100
coconut	b	3				3	97
coconut + cocoa	z						100
Grain crops	e						100
banana	l						100
sweet potato	r						100
yam	t						100
cassava	v						100

Note: The table of % area is only approximate due to rounding small numbers

Annex: 4
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